Weather
Gloomy, close weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.2 and the minimum 73.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 72.3 and 66.0.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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POWERS AT PARIS FRAMING REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS

Question Of Reparations Receiving Attention Of Government Heads

REPORTS DELAYED

Project Of Fixing Stated Sum As Indemnity Regarded Favorably

VOTE IN SILESIA

Lloyd George's Insistence On Plebiscite Accepted By Council

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The heads of the Governments met on Tuesday morning and continued their examination of the German counter-proposals: they were occupied particularly in discussing the question of reparations. They will deliberate again on these questions this evening.

Several commissions on Monday met and deliberated the German counter-proposals and sent their reports to the Secretary of the Peace Conference, notably in connection with the Saar Basin. The discussions concerning the left bank of the Rhine were not concluded. It is feared that the different commissions have not finished their labors.

This morning there were sessions of the Commission on Reparation and the Commission charged with the regulation of the eastern frontier of Germany.

Other Important Meetings

This afternoon the Commission on the Baltic Provinces, the Special Commission charged with the examination of the reserved clauses of the Treaty with Austria concerning Italy on the subject of the Adriatic Coast sat in session. This special commission is composed of M. Stephen Pichon, for France; Baron Sonnino, for Italy; . . . . , for Great Britain; and President Wilson, for America.

This afternoon at 5 p.m. a meeting of the Commission of the League of Nations was held at the Hotel Crillon.

The Ottoman Mission embarked on Friday and is expected to arrive at Toulon tomorrow. The delegates will arrive in Toulon harbor and it is thought they will be at Caux on Friday morning. They will proceed to Vaucresson, where the Council has requisitioned the Villa Vaucressonniere to receive them.

Wilson Says Treaty Confirms All Of His Fourteen Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 6.—According to Le Matin, President Wilson has declared he is convinced that the Peace Treaty confirms his fourteen points. President Wilson says: "If I held the contrary opinion I would not hesitate to confess it and would endeavor to correct the error."

Fix Definite Indemnity

Paris, June 6.—The Allies will probably comply with the German demand for a statement of the maximum reparations, which are estimated at about 250 billion francs.

Rantzau Hits At Republic

Paris, June 5.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has formally protested to the Peace Conference that the Armies of Occupation were favoring those attempting to establish the Rhenish Republic and preventing loyal Germans from manifesting contrary feelings.

Paris, June 5.—The progress of the Council of Four on Thursday was such that they hoped to have the answer to the German counter-proposals ready on Monday.

Paderewski Protests

Paris, June 5.—M. Paderewski has protested to the Peace Conference against the change in the Silesian settlement.

Decision Is Accepted

Paris, June 5.—The Council of Four has virtually decided to accept Mr. Lloyd George's insistence of a plebiscite for Silesia, despite the protests of M. Paderewski.

Victory For Small States

New York, June 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Associated Press states the Council of Four has decided to eliminate the limitation of armaments of new States, which is considered a victory for the small Powers.

Vienna Rejects Treaty

Copenhagen, June 4.—A message from Vienna says that the press states that the Cabinet, after discussing the peace terms, unanimously decided that they were unacceptable and impossible.

Son Of 'Fighting Bob' Evans Brings In Seized German Liner

Captain F. T. Evans.

Captain F. T. Evans son of the late "Fighting Bob" Evans, arrived in New York recently in command of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, one of the German liners allotted to the United States under the armistice terms. Th big liner came into New York with a load of happy doughboys. It was manned by Yankee "gobs." Six German naval officers made the trip, their duties being to explain to the American crew the intricacies of the machinery and to care for the owners' interests. The big liner was the second German vessel to enter a port of the United States since the start of the world war.

WHOLE PEKING CABINET SENDS IN RESIGNATION

Reported Also President Hsu Will Notify Parliament Of Retirement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 10.—The whole Cabinet submitted its resignation to the President this morning and the President is submitting his resignation to Parliament this evening. The latter explains that all the Chinese Delegates urge the signature of the Peace Treaty while certain Allied Ministers urge that China has nothing to gain by standing out. He personally does not favor signing without a reservation regarding Shantung and therefore deems it best to resign.

The Anfu Club adroitly issued a statement yesterday saying it does not favor signing the Treaty, thus making a bid for popular favor in the event of the Government ordering the signature of the Treaty and adding to the Government's dilemma.

The position now depends upon Parliament, in which the Anfu Club is very powerful. The Club has obviously been working recently for the downfall of the whole Government and the election of Tuan Chi-jui as Chief Executive.

General Strike Called

Peking, June 10.—The shopkeepers and bankers of Tientsin declared a general strike this morning in sympathy with the students and in support of the popular demand that Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu be dismissed. The Government has despatched a Pacification Commissioner to Tientsin with documentary proof that these officials have been dismissed.

Official circles are waiting to see the effect of the Government's action. Foreign circles hope the people will not push the Government further than necessary.

President Hsu Shih-chang's conduct throughout is considered to have been sound. He awaited the clear expression of popular feeling, thus averting open hostility in powerful quarters who now realise that the mass of opinion is against them.

Private reports in various quarters speak vaguely of a Commission coming to Peking with a view to reorganising diplomatic and political affairs. If the Commission combined the duties of the Peace Conference, it is believed it might perform useful purposes.

Tientsin Strike Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Shanghai, June 11.—An official telegram from the British Consul-General, Tientsin, reports:

The strike has been declared off and business is being resumed as usual.

Paris Gets Reply From Omsk; Koltchak In Interview Tells What His Policies Will Be

Will Attempt To Establish Communication With Archangel And Effect Capture Of Moscow ---Will Yield Power To Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 6.—The French Foreign Office has received Admiral Koltchak's reply to the Allied proposals. It is understood that it is satisfactory in the main but it makes reservations concerning the Constituent Assembly and also with regard to dealings with the new Russian states.

Koltchak Gives Views

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 8.—A despatch from Omsk, dated May 13, says that in an interview Admiral Koltchak declared that a temporary stoppage would soon take place, after the recent victories of the Siberian forces. The stoppage would only be temporary. Admiral Koltchak said:

"We shall try to establish communications with Archangel and when we have occupied the Volga line we shall try to maintain liaison in the south with General Denekin. When this is done we shall turn our attention towards an advance in the direction of Moscow. The capture of Moscow shall be our supreme aim, the political objective towards which we must strive with all our might. But to attain that political objective we must realise first a strategic objective, namely, the destruction of the Soviet army. That is our first aim."

Future Policy Outlined

Speaking of the future political organisation Admiral Koltchak said: "When at last we gain a definite victory I shall hand over all power to the regular Government. The convocation of a National Assembly will only be possible after serious preparatory work. The National Assembly will determine the form of our future Government. The present Provisional Government cannot alone assume that task, and I shall call in to its assistance a Council composed of members of the Zemstvos and representatives of public organisations. When finally the Constituent Assembly shall come together I shall have no other care than respectfully to obey its mandates. I shall hand over to the Chief of the State, chosen by it, the powers of which I am the present repository."

The Admiral declared that in order to destroy the Bolsheviki and reconstitute Russia the Russians that are grouped around him count upon themselves only. The Allies, however, can render aid not in men, but in materials. We are deficient in equipment, munitions and provisions. Above all we require guns and cartridges, he said.

Anniversary Is Celebrated

Omsk, June 7.—The anniversary of the liberation of Omsk from the Bolsheviki was celebrated today. An imposing ceremony held at the Cathedral and attended by Admiral Koltchak and the representatives of the foreign, military and diplomatic missions was followed by a review of the Siberian and Cossack troops, who were headed by the 6th Czecho-Slovak Regiment which freed Omsk a year ago.

The Staff states that a division of the Western Army swung round at a point forty versts north of Serapul and, suddenly counter-attacking, inflicted a severe defeat on the Red Army, annihilating twelve regiments.

The dispute between General Gaida and the General Staff has been composed and General Gaida has returned to the front.

Berlin Sends Treaty To U.S. Congressmen

Photographic Copies Of Terms Are Being Forwarded To Each Member

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 6.—It is understood that Berlin is sending photographic copies of the peace terms to every member of the American Congress.

STORM IN U.S. SENATE IS CAUSED BY TREATY

Wall Street's Possession Of Copies Evokes Charges Aimed At Wilson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 6.—The Senate has adopted a resolution asking the State Department to copy the Peace Treaty and also ordered an investigation how copies have reached private interests in New York, as charged by Senator Lodge and Senator Borah in a stormy debate in which the leaders of the Democrats alleged that the charges reflected on President Wilson.

King George's Horse Wins Epsom Event

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—At Epsom today, despite the rain there was an enormous attendance. Their Majesties the King and Queen were present.

The King's horse "Viceroy" won the Stewards Handicap, which evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

Alsatian Prisoners Released In Tokio

Believed Those Freed Will Be Sent Out Of Japan In July

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 10.—It has been decided to release 121 men born in Alsace-Lorraine, who are included among the German prisoners of war here, at an early date. They will be transferred to the French Embassy and it is believed that they will be shipped away from Japan on July 12.

Son Of Dr. Pott Cited In U.S. Army Orders

Capt W.S.A. Pott Commended For Highly Meritorious Service In France

Commendation for "highly meritorious service" is accorded Captain William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University, in General Orders for the 78th Division of the American army on April 4.

The citation in General Orders is as follows:

Captain William S. A. Pott, Adjutant, 312th Infantry. Captain (then 1st Lieutenant) Pott performed the duties of Regimental Intelligence Officer in the Limey sector from September 16, 1918, to October 4, 1918, and at Grand Pre from October 15, 1918, to November 5, 1918, in an exceptionally meritorious manner. By his own personal efforts, he procured information of the enemy lines and dispositions of inestimable value to his Commanding Officer, on numerous occasions going forward himself and making reconnaissances far in advance of our own lines. His reports always showed a keen appreciation of the comparative values of the information gathered.

U.S. Still Controls Telegraph Systems

Report That Wire Lines Were Returned To Owners Proves Unfounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 6.—Postmaster-General Burleson's order of the 5th regarding telegraphs and telephones was misconstrued. It merely re-states the private operating boards but the systems remain under Government supervision until legislation terminates government control.

Japanese Destroyers May Be Ordered Here

Four At Sasebo In Readiness To Sail And When Orders Are Received

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 11.—Four destroyers at Sasebo have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Shanghai whenever necessary.

General Pershing Greeting Son And Secretary Baker On Arrival At Brest

General Pershing meets son.

Rank, dignity, acknowledgment of salutes, everything, was thrown to the four winds by General Pershing when he stepped aboard the transport Leviathan at Brest and saw his little son, Warren, waiting to greet him. For the time being General Pershing was not General Pershing—he was a plain American daddy. Warren was swept up in a great bear hug. Secretary of War Baker, with whom Warren crossed the ocean, smiled appreciatively at the scene. General Pershing had been kept in [illegible] aboard the Leviathan. A soldier informed him his son was on deck waiting for him. No sailor in Uncle Sam's navy could have swarmed aboard a craft more quickly and eagerly than General Pershing boarded the ship which held his boy. The photograph shows General Pershing, his son Warren and Secretary Baker (with back to camera) aboard the Leviathan. Later, walking beside his daddy, young Warren took salutes with as much snap as his daddy, causing [illegible] veteran [illegible]

SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR IN STRIKE AT PARIS

Paper Expresses Belief That Transport Workers Will Go Back To Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 4.—The strike situation is steadily growing worse. The strikers now total 350,000. Most of the underground railways are closed and also the trams and buses are not working. The strikers demand the immediate application of an eight-hour day without any reduction of wages. All workers in the metal and engineering trades are now out and the electrical workers appear ready to strike. The military have taken over the electrical works at Ivry and Vitry.

Paris, June 6.—L'Echo de Paris predicts a settlement of the strike of transport workers within forty-eight hours.

HOPE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STRIKE AT SUEZ

Commons Informed That There Is Every Prospect Of Ending Of Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the British Directors of the Suez Canal Company reported on May 19 that the questions raised by the strikers had been discussed by telegraph with Paris with every prospect of a settlement being reached. The strike was not based on labor conditions but was political in character. The intervention of the British authorities had been limited to maintaining order and assuring the vital services of the canal.

Canada To Deal With Undesirable Aliens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Winnipeg, June 6.—The Military Commander announces that preparations have been made to deal with revolutionary undesirables here and in other places in Canada.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT NOT EQUAL TO NEEDS

Reduced Hours Is Factor In Situation Laid Before House By Sir Auckland Geddes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the coal position was serious. The estimated output for the twelve months from July next, when the reduced hours would be enforced was under 217 million tons annually, compared with 287 million tons in 1913. The consumption of coal for inland purposes and bunkers in 1918 was 196 million tons, compared with 210 million tons in 1913 and the exports were 34 million tons compared with 77 million tons. In order to preserve approximately the same quantity of coal for inland consumption and bunkers from July, 1919, all the present restrictions on consumption must be fully maintained and exports must be reduced to 23 million tons annually. The estimated deficit on the coal industry for the twelve months from July was £46½ million, meaning an increase in the price of 4/6 per ton or a deficiency falling on the taxpayer.

LONDON PEACE PAGEANT TO BE ON HUGE SCALE

Navy Men To March And Big Celebration Will Be Held On The Thames

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—In the House of Commons today, at question time, Mr. W. H. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that it was intended that the Peace celebrations should include a march of navy men through London and the visit of a squadron to the Thames, where the public would be allowed to inspect the ships.

Celebration On Thames

London, June 4.—One of the greatest days of the Peace celebrations in London will be the tribute of the Thames to the mercantile marine, when 300 boats manned by men of the merchant marine and decorated with flags will form a pageant from the Tower Bridge to Chelsea. It is hoped on this occasion that all London will be singing, led by choirs of 50,000 trained voices located along the river embankments. Thirty bands have been arranged for and the decorations of the shores, bridges and strings of barges will be of a kind never before attempted in the history of the Thames.

STRIKE EXPECTED TO END TODAY AND ALL SHOPS OPEN

Final Ousting Of Trio Taken As Acceptance Of Demands Made

ALL ARE IN FAVOR

2 O'clock This Afternoon Is Time Set For Doors To Be Thrown Open

NOT YET OFFICIAL

Formal Decision Will Be Made This Morning By All Guilds

The following advices were received by the American Consulate-General from the American Legation last night:

The resignation of the three so-called traitors has been accepted. The President and the Premier both threaten to resign unless Parliament and the nation support them in their foreign and domestic policy. The President and his Cabinet continue to function.

With the receipt of word through various official sources announcing that the resignation of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang have been accepted definitely, strenuous efforts were made to bring the strike in Shanghai to an end. At a meeting of several hundred representatives of merchants' organisations, guilds and industries it was voted that the shops open at 2:00 p.m. today but their ability to enforce this order is not certain.

Various commercial and educational organisations, assisted as well by the Municipalities, issued proclamations and circulars during the day calling upon the shopkeepers to resume business this morning. When this is accomplished most of the industrial workers, including the steamship employes and the railroad men—who struck for a second time yesterday afternoon—have promised to take up their tasks once more. Banks opened yesterday morning and the striking telephone workers have come back to work and though police and volunteers were kept in a state of preparedness for emergencies all was quiet during the day.

Demand Clean Sweep

On the other hand strong rumors were afloat last night that many of the strikers will not resume activities until a clean sweep has been made of the present Peking government. A handbill vehemently denouncing President Hsu and General Tuan Chi-jui was in wide circulation during the evening. It is hoped, however, that the news of the resignation of the three men whose dismissal was the final demand of the strikers will swing conditions back to normal today.

Word of the acceptance of the resignations of Tsao, Lu and Chang was received by the American Consulate-General from the Legation last night. The same news was received at the British Consulate-General. The resignation of Tsao and its acceptance was reported to the French Minister at Peking earlier in the day. THE CHINA PRESS received a telegram telling of the acceptance of Tsao's and Lu's resignations and Reuter received a despatch from the capital that the whole cabinet submitted its resignation to Parliament yesterday morning and that President Hsu would submit his own resignation last night. Sentiment in Peking, as gathered from despatches last night, was that students and merchants should now come to the support of the President and it was stated that the situation in the capital was quiet and no trouble was expected.

News Is Spread

Immediate efforts were made to get the word of the resignation before the merchants, proclamations were distributed in the Settlements, Nantao and Chapei during the day and in the evening, after receipt of the telegrams to the American and British Consulates, the meeting of representatives of the striking bodies

was called together at the Y.M.C.A. and the messages were read.

The meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association was attended by representatives of guilds and labor organisations, merchants and students. Mr. Tong Fu-li of the Fuwah Import and Export Company presided and Mr. Thomas H. Yu, representing the students, introduced the resolution that called for a resumption of normal conditions.

This came after Mr. Tong announced the receipt of letters from the American, British and French Consulates confirming the news of the dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu. He said that Chinese banks resumed business upon receiving the same news.

It was announced that the American, British and French Consuls-General here had wired their respective Ministers at the request of a representative gathering that met yesterday noon.

Originally planning for all shops to open at nine o'clock this morning, the resolution was later amended at the request of representatives of guilds so that all merchants may simultaneously throw open their doors at two o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that all strikers will return to work at the same hour.

"What about those working for Japanese?" queried one of those at the meeting.

"The laborers will decide that," the chairman said.

Before the meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock this morning, speakers reminded their hearers that the boycott of Japanese goods must continue in force. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

Message To French Consulate

The French Consulate yesterday received a telegram from M. Boppe, the French Minister to Peking, stating that the entire Cabinet had resigned. Immediately after the receipt of the message, the French Municipal Council issued proclamations in Chinese and posted them up along the main streets.

Nantao and Chapei began to show signs of activity after the receipt of the news that the pro-Japanese officials had been dismissed and the Cabinet had tendered its resignation. Shops in the side streets were open in the latter part of the afternoon. In the main streets, however, the stores remained closed during the day. Most food and teashops in the Chinese city began preparing to resume business this morning, although only a few actually did any business yesterday afternoon.

Detachments of gendarmes were posted at intervals along the Boulevard des Deux Republiques, where several labor processions passed yesterday. There was no disturbance.

The volunteer corps of the students did patrol duties together with the military police in Nantao yesterday. The volunteers were all numbered and came on duty without being asked by either the military or the police authorities.

Railway Situation In Doubt

The railway situation is still in doubt and it is now expected that railway employes will follow the lead of shopkeepers. The service was resumed yesterday morning but at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon all trains again stopped running.

Three conferences between representatives of the employes and officials of the railway were held yesterday afternoon and the men said they would remain out until normal business conditions are restored in Shanghai.

General Manager Clear met representatives at another conference, starting at ten o'clock last night. Up to an early hour this morning the result of the deliberations had not been learned.

Telephone Workers Return

The telephone strike practically ceased yesterday and last night many of the operators had returned to their switchboards, while entirely normal service is practically assured beginning this morning. A conference with 300 of the strikers was held by Telephone Company officials yesterday afternoon and earlier in the day representatives of the men were addressed by Major Hilton-Johnson, following which the strikers agreed that the night shift would report for duty last night.

Two farmers and a carpenter, charged with the attempted murder of a Japanese named Tashis Ka Kuma on Ferry Road early Tuesday evening, were remanded for trial before the Japanese Assessor in the Mixed Court yesterday. The men are further charged with assaulting a ricsha coolie who was pulling the Japanese at the time and it is thought possible that they are of the same mob which killed Kwen Ben-kyeu in the same neighborhood and at about the same time.

The testimony given was to the effect that the Japanese alighted from a tram car and took a ricsha down Hart Road. Turning into Ferry Road and approaching Penang Road he attracted the attention of a crowd, which shouted, "beat him." The assault followed and the coolie also was beaten with rakes by the countrymen. The police arrived only just in time to save the life of the Japanese who was seriously injured.

Public Utilities O. K.

Public utilities employes are sticking loyally to their tasks and no further apprehension was felt last night as regards the maintenance of tramway, water and power service. With the telephone operators and workmen expected to be back at their jobs in full force today no branch of the utilities will be materially affected.

The Chinese employes of the French Tramway, Electric Light and Waterworks Company, make the following announcement in connection with their decision to remain at work:

"With regard to the Tsingtao question, the merchants have ceased to do business. The Chinese staff of the French Tramways, Electric Light and Waterworks Company have the same sentiments as their fellow countrymen. Considering, however, that we are employes of a foreign administration, it is necessary to reflect fully before coming to a decision.

"Our resentment is directed against a certain nation; nevertheless, we remain on good terms with the others. If we were to strike, it would appear as if our hostility were directed against all foreigners.

"Furthermore, water and light are daily necessities; the trams are also a public utility. All this is quite different from the interests involved in the merchants' strike.

"We have called a meeting to talk over the matter and, after lengthy discussion, have decided to keep on working and to maintain order. This will serve to assure our fellow countrymen that our sentiments are identical with theirs, but for the reasons given above we regret that we can not join them in the strike."

Large numbers of handbills made their appearance yesterday in an attempt to perpetuate the persistent but consistently exploded rumor that Japanese in Chinese clothes are poisoning wells, tea kongs and the food in open food stalls. In connection with this the following official announcement has been sent out by Mr. N. O. Liddell, Secretary of the Municipal Council:

"In view of the prevalence of and of the credence that is apparently given to rumors that Japanese are poisoning tea kongs, ponds, wells and the water supply, I am directed to inform you officially, that such rumors have been found upon investigation to be absolutely baseless.

"It is true that in one instance, a young Chinese was brought to the Police Station and subsequently charged at the Mixed Court with carrying sweets or pills which were labelled 'poison,' the Court found him of unsound mind, and directed that he be handed over into the care of his brother."

Ships Still Strike-Bound

Coastwise and river shipping remained strike-bound in the port yesterday and five more ships were added to the delayed dozen which were hung up Tuesday and Monday. Strong efforts to get the crews and firemen to return to their work were made during the day and the strikers promised that the walk-out will cease as soon as the Shanghai shops are opened once more.

At the British Consulate-General yesterday Sir Everard Fraser, Mr. H. Phillipps, Consul, and Mr. E. A. Sly, Vice-Consul in charge of shipping, met with representatives of striking crews of British steamers. These men gave the same reply as the others—that work will be resumed when the shops open.

Shipping firms express the hope that the vessels will be able to sail today. The ships held up yesterday—all of which were due to sail at midnight Tuesday or yesterday morning—are the Loongwo and Kwongsang, of the Indo-China company; the Luenyi and the Wenchow, of the China Navigation company, and the Tafoo Maru, of the N.R.K.

Murdered Chinese Was An Official

The Chinese beaten to death by a crowd on Kiaochow Road on Tuesday night was an official under the Manchus, it was learned yesterday. His name is Kuan Bei-kyeu and he resides at 32 Markham Road.

Kuan Bei-kyeu was a native of Wenchow, Chekiang, and was educated in Japan. He held the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, was an advisor to the Chekiang Fuchun, General Yang Shan-teh and held concurrently a similar office with General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner.

An inquest over the victim's body was held by Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li yesterday, a verdict of murder by a person or persons unknown being returned.

The chief testimony was given by a coolie employed in a tea shop attached to a temple off Kiaochow Road. This man saw Kuan running from the direction of Kiaochow Road with a crowd of about 300 persons pursuing him. As he passed the tea shop he stopped and asked why the people were chasing him. The shouted reply was that he had been poisoning wells. The fugitive replied that he had not and offered himself for search, at the same time pulling out his leather wallet and offering it to the crowd to inspect. The people then surged upon him and beat him, stripping off his clothes. The charred remains of his clothing were later found near this spot. Kuan fell to the ground and after the crowd left him managed to get up and walk toward Kiaochow Road. He was found lying by the roadside between Connaught and Singapore Roads by the police following a report made to Gordon Road station at 5:30 p.m. He was still alive and was hurried to Shantung Road Hospital, where he died ten minutes after admission.

Several of the mob that caused the death of Kuan are believed by the police to have been concerned in the attack on a Japanese employed at the Tao jute factory on Robinson Road. While the condition of the Japanese was believed to be serious Tuesday night, it was learned yesterday that he is suffering from bruises and cuts about the head and body. His condition is no longer dangerous.

Tobacco Workers Out

Over 2,000 employes at the Nanyang Brothers factory on Broadway joined the strikers yesterday and 1,000 people employed at the Chinese match factory on Tongshan Road have struck.

With the exception of a few conductors, employes of the tramway companies in both the French Concession and the International Settlement have remained loyal. It is believed that there is now no danger of a strike of the street-car men.

The Citizens' Association and the Worlds' Chinese Students' Federation have been told by the police of the French Concession that their headquarters will be closed if representatives of the two organisations do not use their efforts to stop the strikes and convince merchants that stores and shops should be opened.

All student organisations have pledged their assistance. Representatives state that they are doing everything in their power to bring about normal conditions and that they have faithfully carried out every request made by the governing bodies of the French and International Settlements.

"Not a student has been on the streets for 72 hours," a leader said yesterday.

The Chinese electrician, Li Ung-ling, who was arrested on the Hart Road premises of the Tramway Company on Monday and charged with attempting to intimidate workers to strike, appeared before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday and was bound over under $100 security to keep the peace and be of good behavior for six months.

Testimony was given by Mr. J. L. Gordon that the accused was seen on the premises in possession of handbills and a book, which he was afterward informed related to the strike. Mr. Gordon said that a number of men of his department were on strike. When he saw the accussed the latter was about to leave the premises. Witness knew he had no right to be there and so took him to the police station where it was learned that the literature related to the strike. He had not seen the accused actually doing anything on the premises.

The electrician said that there had been a meeting on June 8 regarding the strike at which some 400 or 500 persons attended and as there were no men from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. present he went next day to see why the company was not represented. Asked by the Magistrate who directed him to go, the accused said that he was told to do so by "a few hundred people."

Evidence as to the good character of the accused was given by Mr. T. A. Hearn.

Markets Becoming Normal

Although no fish is coming from Ningpo, the food situation is rapidly returning to normal. The foreign sections of all markets were running as usual yesterday although the stall keepers in the Chinese markets have refused to open their places for business. Market gardeners brought produce to several markets early yesterday morning but the lessees of stalls refused to do any trading. Many gardeners sold from their baskets.

At the Town Hall market fruits, vegetables and pork were for sale in the Chinese section. No beef nor fish could be bought. Much the same condition exists all over the Settlement.

Domestic Servants Loyal

Representatives of cooks, boys and coolies employed at foreign hotels and in private houses have decided not to strike. They met at the Ningpo Guild and although no vote was taken, there is little danger of a walkout of servants.

An interesting debate was staged. A number one boy of one of the local hotels saw no reason why Chinese boys "should do menial work for foreigners who have acted martially toward peaceful students."

Another speaker defended the actions of the Council and said that police and volunteers were aiming to sustain law and order and were not hostile to the students.

"We should loyally serve our masters; we are not justified in striking," said the speaker.

Police Post Notices

The police yesterday posted notices at Central, Louza and Hongkew stations advising the general public of the resumption of business by Chinese banks and the return to work of all railway employes and urging merchants and shopkeepers to follow the examples.

Organisations Ask End Of Strike

A joint circular was issued yesterday by the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, the Settlement Chamber of Commerce, the Kiangsu Educational Association and the Educational Association of the Shanghai City urging the merchants to open up their shops. The message stated that as the aims of the strike, namely, the release of the arrested students and the dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsian, have been accomplished, the shops should go back to their business and carry on their patriotic movement in some other way.

The Shanghai City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, issued a proclamation yesterday announcing that he had received a message from the Cabinet transmitted to him by General Lu Yung-hsiang that the Peking Government, in compliance with the demand of the labor, commercial and educational institutions in Shanghai, has accepted the resignation of Tsao Ju-lin and that hereafter the merchants should resume their business in order to appease the minds of the public.

Volunteer Details Out

Details of American, Portuguese and Customs companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, each detail consisting of one officer, two non-commissioned officers and 20 men, were on duty in six-hour shifts at the Hongkew Police Station from six o'clock Tuesday night until midnight last night. Guards were provided for the Fearon Road electric light station in three reliefs.

Guards are also maintained at the Riverside power station and water works. Two mounted men and guards were kept on duty at headquarters in the Town Hall but no patrols were ordered. The remainder of mounted men on duty were at the Race Club or Artillery stables.

American Ship Loading

The strike of wharf coolies did not halt the loading of the West Vaca, a United States Shipping Board freighter operated by the Pacific Mail. The West Vaca is loading 2,000 tons of cargo for San Francisco and will sail from Shanghai on Friday morning. The freighter will stop at Shimidzu for tea and will then proceed direct to San Francisco.

Nanking Shops Open

Both Nanking and Hankow have opened up their shops.

The students arrested by the Nanking police for their open-air speeches were released Tuesday. They were conveyed by motor cars to their respective schools, accompanied by police officers, who apologised. The schools gave them a royal reception when they returned.

The Ministry of Education has declared June 10 as the first day for the Summer vacation.

Peking will send a "pacification" commission to Shanghai to appease the minds of the merchants and students, according to the Chung Foo News Agency. The commissioner will also consult the local authorities to formulate plans for the reorganisation of the Shanghai market.

The same agency carried a Tientsin telegram to say that three Japanese battleships have arrived in Tientsin. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked the Japanese Minister to order them away in order to avoid misunderstanding.

HANGCHOW IS CLOSED UP

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, June 10.—The shops of Hangchow went on strike yesterday at noon and remain closed today. All the schools of middle school grade and above, excepting girls' schools, have been closed for more than a week. A Chinese New Year's lull has settled upon the city, only beneath the quiet there is a tenseness of anxiety and unrest which will break out in disorder unless something is done soon to ease the situation. The universal testimony is that no crisis in the history of China has provoked so unanimous an outbreak of feeling as now exists. After an enforced silence of some days representatives of the students' union are on the streets again today addressing such crowds as they can gather around them.

Notes Of The Strike

Signs on several Nanking Road shops yesterday read, "Customers please enter by the rear door."

Exchange shops were open yesterday.

Following a meeting yesterday morning, the masons and carpenters went on strike.

Eight boys at the American Club, including the young man who looks after the library books, refuse to believe the three wilful men have severed their connection with the Peking Government. So they struck yesterday.

The Shanghai Commercial Federation requests the announcement that they are not responsible for distribution of the circular bearing the name of "Commercial Union" which demands the punishment of "the traitors" before the shops shall open to business.

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IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.
IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
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Not hard to guess. Never is!
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It is a RECOMMENDATION to a young man to have a bank book. Have YOU one?
Open an account with our SAVINGS branch right away, and begin SAVING!
Do not put it off! If you DO, your productive years will slip away—and you'll have nothing!
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Sentiment In Peking Shifts To Siae Of Striking Students

Teachers Demand That Government Fulfill Their Wishes---Intelligent Classes Hold Meeting

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 7.—The students were to have marched to the office of the Chief of Police and later to the President's palace today, but the parade has been put off for a day or two so as to give the Government ample time in which to adopt conciliatory measures. The association of teachers, however, interviewed the new Vice-Minister of Education for an hour after this morning's Cabinet meeting and laid before him a petition for the recognition of the justice of the students' cause and an acknowledgment of the propriety of their methods. Further copies of this petition were sent to the President and the Cabinet.

Vice-Minister Fu expressed sympathy with the terms of the petition and promised to advocate the position of the teachers' representatives in the Cabinet, but said to the delegation: "You know it is easier to speak to you in this way than it is to secure action." Fu said to the teachers that he had told the Cabinet at this morning's meeting that they had already made a mess of things and that, if he failed to clear up the educational situation, it would be because they had made too many mistakes. He likewise informed the teachers' delegation that there was nothing for him in his new job and that he had only accepted it out of a sense of duty to the country.

The delegation spoke very frankly to the Vice-Minister, and some of them made the point that the students, for all their youth and inexperience, were really representing the viewpoint of the country. Fu admitted that the question was a psychological one and said: "We must get at the students' viewpoint and their hearts before a satisfactory solution can be reached." He admitted that the Cabinet as a whole did not share his attitude and said that one Minister had remarked at the recent meeting: "These students Why don't you simply order them back to school?" "How much," said the Vice-Minister, "does such a man understand student nature?"

As a first step in the solution of the student problem, the new Vice-Minister of Education has instructed the principals of the eighteen schools participating in the movement to call their respective students back from the Law Department of the Government University to their own schools. The students will be permitted to make and sell Chinese goods, to teach the retailers to make them, and to lecture in the streets under certain conditions not yet made known. Up to the time of writing they have not, however, accepted these terms to the extent of leaving the Law Department of the Government University, where they have been in voluntary confinement ever since the troops left.

The girl students have gone ahead perfecting their organisation and this morning held a meeting at which they decided upon a method of raising funds for their work. Subscription teams will work all over the city collecting the money required for the girls' campaign, while other students, working in groups of from 6 to 10, will carry on lecturing campaigns all over Peking and in the surrounding country as far north as Mukden. These groups will start in tomorrow and Monday.

Yet other classes of the community are rallying to the cause of the students. This afternoon at 4 o'clock over 2,000 representatives of Peking's intellectual and commercial communities attended a meeting at Central Park which had been called by influential members of the various upper classes of the city. The crowd began to gather at the park long before four, and boy scouts were busy from 3 o'clock in distributing circulars regarding the Tsingtau question and the boycott.

At 4 o'clock the leaders of the meeting raised a large white flag bearing the inscription Kuo Min Ta Hui, or People's Mass Meeting, and led the way to the center of the park, followed by all present. Shouts of "Long live the Chinese Republic" and "Down with the Traitors" were heard on all sides, and there was great enthusiasm when the meeting was opened.

Six resolutions were submitted to those present and passed unanimously as follows:

1.—To send a telegram to the Chinese Delegation at Paris urging them to leave France at once without signing the Treaty of Peace and saying that they would be regarded as traitors if they did sign it.

2.—That the secret treaties concluded during the European war should be abrogated—including the Twenty-one Demands and the Shantung Railway Agreements—and the property of the three traitors should be confiscated to form a partial payment of the Japanese railway loans, the balance of which should be repaid by the people themselves.

3.—That the traitors should be punished.

4.—That the manufacture and sale of native goods should be encouraged; and that to this end a telegram should be sent all over the country urging the people to form themselves into "salvation groups" of ten to advocate the sale of Chinese goods and push the boycott on Japanese goods.

5.—That the dignity of China's educational institutions should be maintained, and that the demands of the students should be fulfilled by the Government.

6.—That the North and the South must be united, and that to this end a telegram should be sent to the Northern and Southern leaders demanding that they make peace without further delay.

The meeting then broke up and, after cheering for the Republic and the students and shouting for the downfall of the traitors, left the park in a quiet and orderly manner. No disturbances marked the proceedings, and the police left the gathering severely alone.

A New Shipment of
AMERICAN
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has just been received

WHOLESALE FROM
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

RETURNED STUDENTS ORGANISE NEW UNION

Western Educated Chinese Form Body; Back Students' Movement But Deprecate Labor Strike

The Western Returned Students' Union was organised yesterday at a meeting of representatives of American, British, French and other European returned students in Shanghai who gathered at the Y.M.C.A. The organisation is an outgrowth of the American Returned Students' Club, which yesterday converted itself to a department of the union in order to co-operate with the European returned students and to make their constructive efforts during the present national crisis and the patriotic movement more effective.

Resolutions were passed to raise an adequate budget to maintain a paid general secretary and headquarters for the carrying out of the program, to identify the union in the spirit of the national movement; to recognise the students' and merchants' strike as a means of temporary protest, but to disapprove of any form of labor strike; to serve as a medium for the creation of better understandings between foreigners and Chinese; to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with students and merchants in the present movement; to urge the Peking and Canton Governments for a speedy resumption of the internal peace conference, and to advocate the establishment at an early date of a permanent Constitution for the country.

Dr. T. H. Lee announced at the meeting that he had made inquiries at the various Allied Consulates and in response they all confirmed the resignation of the three pro-Japanese officials in Peking.

He also read a letter addressed to him by the British Consul-General advising the immediate ending of the strike in Shanghai.

A provisional executive committee consisting of Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. John Y. Lee, Dr. Fong Sec, Mr. Alexander Ting and Mr. Y. S. Tsao were elected in the absence of a permanent board of officers. The committee is empowered to draw up a constitution for the newly organised union and to devise ways and means to carry out the resolutions.

The motion of Mr. H. Y. Moh for the organisation of a bank for the promotion of Chinese industries was pigeon-holed until the next meeting.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were Judge S. K. Loh, Mr. K. S. Li, Dr. John Y. Lee, Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. Fong Sec, Mr. C. Y. Chiu, Mr. C. S. Chu, Mr. T. C. Chu, Mr. S. C. Chu, Mr. H. Y. Moh, Mr. F. B. Dunn, Mr. Wang Shu-ming, Dr. William New and Mr. Soong, Mr. Y. S. Tsao presided.

Pacific Mail Alotted Two More Freighters

Company To Operate West Conab And West Sequanah, U.S. Shipping Board Boats

Two more United States Shipping Board freighters, the West Sequanah and West Conab, have been assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation on the San Francisco-Orient run. Both are 9,000 tonners.

The West Sequanah left San Francisco on May 16 with 3,500 tons of cargo for Shanghai. The steamer will arrive here about June 18. The West Conab left San Francisco for Shanghai and Manila on June 8.

The Archer, another Shipping Board freighter operated by the Pacific Mail, will leave Hongkong in a few days for Vladivostok. The Archer will take 2,000 wounded Czechs to San Francisco.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended June 7:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to 1st class Sergeant B. J. Selvey from September 17, 1919, to June 16, 1923, the date of expiry of his agreement, whereupon his service will terminate.

Fire Brigade.—Mr. J. Donald is appointed Recruit Fireman on probation from May 14.

Health Department.—Mr. J. R. Gregory is appointed Inspector on probation from June 9.

Public Works Department.—Assistant Inspector A. T. Kriger is promoted to be Inspector from June 1.

Educational Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. L. C. Healey, Acting Headmaster, Public School for Chinese, from June 27.

Mrs. L. Kershaw, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese, is permitted to terminate her service on July 31.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospitals, and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

News and Views in the World of Books

Edward Evans and Sons, Limited

28 Nanking Road and 30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Studies in Literature: from Shakespeare To O. Henry, By S. P. Mais $2.75
A Book About Authors, by A. R. Hope Moncrieff .. 1.80
Letters of Fyodor Dostoevsky 3.50
Lectures on Literature 3.75

Mary Slessor of Calabar, by W. P. Livingstone 3.00
Manual for Training in Worship, by Hugh Hartshone 2.00
The Hibbert Lectures, by Edwin Hatch 2.30

Girls' Clubs, Their Organization and Management, by Helen J. Ferris 4.00
The Complete Club Book for Women, by Caroline French Benton 3.00
Work and Programs for Womens' Clubs 3.13
Physical Beauty, How to Keep It, by Annette Kellermann 4.00

Stories Children Need, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey 3.75
Tell Me Another Story, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey 3.00
Firelight Stories, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey 2.00
Mother Stories, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey 2.00
For The Children's Hour, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey 3.00

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

BOOKS FOR SCIENTISTS

	Net.
Anglin: The Design of Structures, Bridges, Roofs, Etc.	$11.30
Barry: Railway Appliances	3.23
Bone: Coal and Its Scientific Uses	15.52
Browns: The Student's Mechanics	3.19
Caven: Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry	10.59
Fidler: A Practical Treatise on Bridge Construction	21.24
Friend - Little - Turner-Briscoe: Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry	8.82
Heylin: Buyers and Sellers in the Cotton Trade	7.42
Jagger: Mechanical Drawing	6.37
Jamieson: Applied Mechanics	4.25
Jamieson: Theory of Mechanics	5.30
Jamieson and Andrews: Hydraulics	3.53
Jamieson and Andrews: Strength of Materials	4.25
Law: Alloys and Their Industrial Applications	10.59
Little: Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry	11.30
Macfarlane: Iron and Steel Manufacture	4.07
Mitchell and Hepworth: Ink Composition and Manufacture	6.37
Morley: Theory of Structures	10.35
Pope: Modern Researches in Organic Chemistry	6.02
Roberts-Austen: An Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy	14.84

SALES OFFICE

C 453 Honan Road, Shanghai.

'Twelve Men' By Dreiser

Brilliant Studies Of Varied Types Leavened With Insight And Humor

'Twelve Men.' By Theodore Dreiser. Published by Boni and Liveright. 360 pages. Price, G.$1.50.

By Heywood Broun

Most the admirers of Theodore Dreiser are poor press agents. I had heard enough about his painstaking and literal realism to keep me miles away from all his books. In fact, I pictured him as the sort of man who says "one" when he puts a nickel in the window of the subway ticket seller. Then "Twelve Men" came into the office and was tackled solely in the nine of duty, but I found it by far the most readable and interesting book of all the late spring output.

It is probably true that Dreiser carefully avoids writing as well as he might. When he makes up his mind to split an infinitive he does it with a swagger and opens a breach for battalions. Thus, we get things like "to swiftly and agilely take a bath." Also he uses "outer" to an extent which would seem to indicate a desire to annoy his readers. But none of these things stand up against the fact that most of the sketches in the new volume are old with an eye to true, fascinating and essential details. There is no waste effort. Dreiser not only sees his subjects with extraordinary clarity, but he makes just the right selection of things out of the whole picture when he comes to jot down his impressions. The form is in general a middle ground between the short story and the short biography, although one or two of the sketches might well be classified as stories. The book is not uniformly good. "The Mighty Rourke" seems to me the best and "'Vanity, Vanity,' Saith the Preacher," the worst. The latter is almost in the form of a magazine article for The New York American. Mr. Dreiser seems unduly impressed with a "large nickeled ice tray on wheels," which he encountered at a swagger reception. It was "packed with unopened bottles of champagne and you had but to lift a hand or wink an eye to have another opened for you alone, ever over and over. And the tray was always full."

Getting Under The Surface

But the greater part of the book is about people, and in dealing with them Mr. Dreiser has an undoubted faculty for getting under the nickel plate. The operation is not a mere surgical process. Although Dreiser generally keep clear of sentimentality, an exception might perhaps be noted in the case of "The Country Doctor." He has a sympathy with his subjects which helps to give the sketches point. There is an abundance of humor in Dreiser as well, not the sort of extraneous humor which gets between the writer and the thing about which he is writing, but humor arising naturally out of the figure in hand. We offer in evidence a few paragraphs from "A Doer of the Word," one of the most brilliant sketches in the book, which deals with an old man who tries to live a literal Christian life and, according to all the evidence presented by the author, succeeds.

The selection begins at a point where the old man is explaining his theory of life to Dreiser, as follows:

"I've been working now for twenty years or more, and although I've never had more money than would last me a few days at a time, I've never wanted for anything, and I've been able to help others. I've run pretty close sometimes. Time and time again I've been compelled to say: 'Lord, I'm all out of coal,' or, 'Lord, I'm going to have to ask you to get me my fare to New Haven tomorrow,' but in the moment of my need He has never forgotten me. Why, I've gone down to the depot time and time again when it was necessary for me to go, without five cents in my pocket, and He's been there to meet me. Why, He wouldn't keep you waiting when you're about His work. He wouldn't forget you—not for a minute."

I looked at the man in open-eyed amazement.

"Do you mean to say that you would go down to a depot without any money and wait for money to come to you?"

"Oh, brother," he said with the softest light in his eyes, "if you only knew what it is to have faith!"

He laid his hand softly on mine.

"What is carfare to New Haven or to anywhere to Him?"

Equally effective is the sketch, or perhaps story is more accurate in this case, about the mighty Rourke, an Irish foreman, and his Italian gang. Other better known persons appear in the book, for there is one chapter about the author's brother, Paul Dresser, who wrote "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me." Muldoon, the trainer, appears thinly disguised as "Culhane, the Solid Man." This is an interesting sketch, even if Dreiser fails to make the man as impressive to the average reader as he seems to have been to his patients in the sanatorium. Other first rate work is done in "Peter" and "De Maupassant, Jr." All the characters in the book are sketched from life, but that does not prevent some from being more true than others. "The Country Doctor," for instance, is a type which we have seen in a dozen plays. He may be accurate enough not only to Dreiser's book, but in the plays as well, but I would be much more interested in this old man, who is always curing his patients for nothing and in other ways living up to the sentimental tradition, if the author would spin him about and show him from some angle no more true but much more novel. Whatever faults may be found here and there, it seems to me that "Twelve Men" is an interesting and readable book, and an exceptionally fine piece of work as well.

A PHILIPPINES STORY

By Barrett H. Clark

The Son Of Pio. By C. L. Carlsen. E. P. Dutton and Co. G.$1.75.

"The Son of Pio," a novel of the Philippines, by C. L. Carlsen, may well be called a "rattling good story" with nearly all the elements of pupular success, including a moving picture ending. In spite of this last the story is well worth reading.

If in reading "The Son of Pio" I was constantly reminded of how much better Conrad could have written the book, I mean no disparagement to Mr. Carlsen. He has a perfect right to trespass on Lord Jim's territory; he may wander at will in the tropics; but then I cannot help wishing that the author of "Victory" had written the book. In other words my chief complaint against "The Son of Pio" is that it is written in the popular style that comes near spoiling so many otherwise distinguished novels. It is not bad, it is merely colorless and a trifle outworn. The adjectives are a little tired and pale.

The ingredients of the story are exposed in moving picture style on the jacket of the book as follows:

"Background: An inland village in the Philippines.

"Time: During the American occupation—about 1906.

"Characters: Hero; Pacifico (the son of Pio), a native lad with an ambition to be a 'brown American.'

"Heroine: Emiliana, a pretty native girl with an ambition to marry Pacifico.

"Villain: El Senor Presidente Don Miguel Lasan, governor of the district, with an ambition to get out of his people all they can be made to part with, and incidentally to make things unpleasant for those he dislikes, particularly Pacifico.

"Others: Kindly, inefficient Pio, the American teacher, etc."

Pacifico, the hero, is the best piece of character analysis in the book. I feel that Mr. Carlsen knows what he is writing about and loves the boy well enough to take the pains necessary to make him a vital figure. Pacifico, under the influence of the William S. Hart American *El Dangeroso*, is a most interesting study of the half savage *ignorante*, within whose breast burns the desire to become a true American.

Throughout the book I cannot escape the feeling that Mr. Carlsen is writing with a purpose beyond the legitimate scope of the novelist; I can detect the American pointing out the way toward a better administration of justice to the Filipinos, and I must confess I feel just a little sorry for the natives. The American teacher, a brusque, good hearted fellow with ingrained prejudices fully as absurd in their way as the Filipino "custombres," rules by force; he believes that his reforms are improvements and he will succeed with most readers in making his point because his enemies are so absurdly vicious; but the argument is far from sound. If he represents civilisation (though I think his civilisation is the civilisation set forth in our Western motion pictures) then allow me to put in a word for the poor uncivilised Filipino.

It is Mr. Carlsen's fault if I have been led to digress, but "The Son of Pio" does make one think: I am grateful to him. Likewise for his "rattling good story" and his characters. I am sure he will write a far better story if he forgets for a moment the magazine reader and tells us everything he knows in his own way.

The New Era In Poetry

Untermeyer Justifies The Trend Away From Lutes And Nymphs And Sedges

The New Era In American Poetry. By Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt and Co. G.$2.25 net.

Poets have shed many things now other than their locks and their delicate air. It is the fashion now for a poet to be something of a manhandler, a roughneck, blowsy and full of rich common humanity in his mere physical manifestations. But it goes much deeper than that. Not for nothing does the legend of Miss Amy Lowell and her heavy black Havanas persist in the best versifying circles. The poets have been ridding themselves of a good many long-haired ideas as well. There are no longer any more nymphs on weedy river banks of sedges or lutes. The poets have impatiently kicked them all out of the picture and set themselves to the job of finding beauty and fine thoughts in the common things roundabout.

This, on the face of it, is the theme of Louis Untermeyer in "The New Era in American Poetry," one of the few stimulating and intelligible books on a living aesthetic movement that can be found in the mass of thrice-chewed argument that comes with weary regularity from assistant college professors. What is most singular about this book, what is the very proof of its argument, is that it is written by a poet no less skilfull, at least if not as original, as the best of those that are characterised in his criticism. The day when a poet could hide away in the ivory tower of his own perfection is gone. Louis Untermeyer, the poet turned critic, is as elastic and direct and as critically hungry for the romance of today's reality as any of the poets he measures by that standard in his book.

This is frankly a personal venture among semi and emerged masterpieces, and as such it leaves the critic open at every point to the onslaught of conservatives who look with dismay at his impiety before the various sacred altars. Mr. Untermeyer is frankly not a strategist trying at all costs to hold his reputation untarnished in the temples; he is a man who wants to express his feelings about some things and does it. No honest critic does any more than that. There is something pleasant and healthful after so much recent sound and fury about Lowell to turn from the derived poetries of James Russell to the created beauties of Amy. But she is only one of dozens, a list that runs so wide a gamut as from Robert Frost and Edwin Arlinton Robinson through James Oppenheim, Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg and Masters to Sara Teasdale and then on to Ezra Pound, H. D. and the Imagists. All of them, says Mr. Untermeyer, have plowed up the old soil of poetic expression in some personal fashion and found fresh, vigorous beauties underneath.

The innovators are not let off free of measurement. The Imagists, he sees, are always in danger of being caught in a new formula that will stale as quickly as the old. However, his deprecation of Conrad Aiken, because to the critic Aiken seems to be writing too much out of the sickly '90s, is unjustified and severe. After all, a poet ought not be limited merely by a matter of time, and Mr. Untermeyer's own enthusiasm for the strictly fresh air language of the American present may become a formula as much as any other. But on the whole the critic is fair, as well as incisive and illuminating. Anyway, all the old jokes about free verse are getting a little stale, and the people who have been doing most of the sneering can well afford to take time off and find out what they have been sneering at. After reading the cream of it in "The New Era in American Poetry" they will probably remain to praise.

RALPH BLOCK.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT ONLY MILD IN WENCHOW

City Is Placarded But Merchants Are In Doubt And Responding Slowly

(China Press Correspondence)

Wenchow, Chekiang, June 7.—Wenchow has caught the Japanese boycott fever, but it has taken a fairly mild form, so far. The city is placarded with exhortations not to buy Japanese goods, bands of students have been lecturing on the streets and open spaces throughout the town, and the chamber of commerce has met more than once to decide what its attitude is to be. It does not seem consistent to allow the merchants to sell what Japanese goods they have in stock and yet not provide protection to those who have bought from these same merchants. The other day those who had made purchases here in Wenchow were stopped at the end of the launch run to Juian, their things searched, and anything thought to be Japanese was confiscated. Incoming passengers on the Kwangchi were held up, I heard yesterday, and suspected articles, like face basins, for instance, were thrown into the river. The normal, middle, commercial and other schools have struck, in sympathy with the national student movement, and even the Methodist College has stopped work and the students are to go home. "Save the Country" societies are being formed, and it is to be hoped that, whatever the effect of the boycott upon Japan, the outcome may be a real growth in patriotism among the Chinese of all classes.

Opium that was being smuggled in boxes used for transporting silver and covered with layers of silver dollars, was detected and the whole lot was bagged. My informant said that about $80,000 was the amount involved, and that the man who informed the Customs pulled off a couple of thousands of dollars as his reward.

The Orphans' Asylum recently reorganised under the direction of the Taoyin, with new buildings and under new regulations, is certainly an improvement on the old, though some of the plant is not yet complete and workmen are still busy finishing the dwelling-house of the nurses in charge. More than a hundred children are living in and others are placed out in families.

Last week the Old Folks' Home was also reopened, and the new rules tend to make it much more likely to be run properly. The Taoyin is evidently trying his best to modernise these public institutions, and we are hoping he will succeed.

It is stated on good authority that the Ningshao Company is about to put a steamer on the Wenchow-Shanghai run; we are hoping to see it soon, as it will bring needed competition into this part of the world. The merchants here are said to have signed agreements to patronise it even if the China Merchants offer to carry freight free; it remains to be seen how they stick to their agreement.

Obituary

Sir Boverton Redwood

Reuter's Service

London, June 4.—The death is announced of Sir Boverton Redwood, advisor on petroleum transport to the Port of London, authority and advisor to the Thames Conservancy.

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24 NANKING ROAD

SCOUTS ARE WINNERS OF PHILIPPINE TITLE

Team To Come Here Next Month Takes Deciding Game Of Series From Olympics

The Philippine Scouts baseball team, which will be here late in July or early in August to meet Shanghai, the Navy and a team from Tientsin, annexed the championship of the Philippine Islands by defeating the Philippine Olympic team by a 7-3 score in the final of a three-game series.

According to Manila papers, the three game series came after the Olympic team and the Scouts tied in the open championship series held in connection with the Far Eastern Championship Games. The Scouts won the first and the Olympics took the second. The final game was a pitchers' battle with Sarcuno having the edge.

Stell, an American officer of the Scouts, played third base for the winners, accepting five chances without a slipup and getting a two-base hit.

The Scouts will keep in shape for the trip to China by playing series of games with army and other amateur teams at Manila and Corregidor.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Owing to the strike situation, the question of internal peace has been dropped for the last few days. It is understood that General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, General Lu Yung-ting of Kwangsi and General Hsiung Keh-wu of Szechuen have all telegraphed to Peking, offering definite peace proposals. As soon as Mr. Chu Chi-chien returns to Peking President Hsu will order him to proceed to Shanghai with the other delegates to settle the question without sending any delegates to hold informal sessions with the Southern delegation.

Mr. Chu Chi-chien telegraphed that he would return to Peking after the meeting of the shareholders of the Chung Hsin Company to be held Sunday and then discuss plans to resume the conference.

In reply to General Pao Kwei-ching of Heilungkiang, the Government telegraphed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to notify the Japanese Minister that the work of defense in Northern Manchuria will not tolerate any Japanese interference.

A Cabinet meeting was held Tuesday. When Premier Chien Nung-hsun saw President Hsu Shih-chang, he tendered his resignation.

The discussion at the Cabinet meeting Monday favored the conferring of the power and function of reclamation on the newly created Northwest Border Defense Commissioner. Certain other officials, however, advocate the appointment of another official to be in charge of the reclamation work.

Out of the candidates recommended by the various interests for the office of the director of the Currency Reform Bureau left vacant by the dismissal of Lu Chung-yu, the Cabinet will, it appears, approve the appointment of Mr. Chow Chia-yen.

Another loan for $20,000,000 with Japanese capitalists is being negotiated by Ting Shih-yuan. The security offered is the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Albert Of Belgium Gives Nation's Thanks

King George In Reply Commends Patience Of Refugees Cared For In Britain

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 8.—A wireless message received in Omsk from Lyons, dated May 11, says that the King of the Belgians despatched the following telegram to King George:

The last of the Belgians who during the war found asylum in England, have now reached their native land. They will never forget the hospitality which they found in England nor the help which was given them with such spontaneous generosity. In the name of my people, I address to Your Majesty and to the Queen, to the English nation and her generous colonies the expression of our profound gratitude.

The King of England replied: My people share with me the satisfaction I have experienced in receiving your cordial message. It will be a source of durable satisfaction to us to know that we have been able to ameliorate in a greater or less degree the sufferings of the exiles which they have endured since the cruel violation of Belgian soil. We have admired the patience with which they bore their lot and are glad that their exile has now come to an end.

BRITISH ADMIRAL TAKES POST AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Calthorpe Is Succeeded By Derobeck And May Be Made Ambassador

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Malta, June 4.—Admiral Sir John Derobeck will succeed Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorpe as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet. It is understood that Admiral Calthorpe will remain as High Commissioner at Constantinople, and eventually become the first British Ambassador under the new regime here.

Uralsk Is Evacuated By Bolshevist Forces

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Stockholm, June 5.—The Bolsheviki have been compelled to evacuate Uralsk.

Towns Are Captured

Berne, June 5.—General Petlaira's troops have captured Proskuroff and Berdichiff, according to Ukraine sources.

Anglo-French Trade Adjustment Reached

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 8.—The Anglo-French Colonial Conference decided to request that British business concerns in French colonies and French business concerns in British colonies shall be placed on the same footing as regard exportation of produce.

New Rules Announced For Hongkew Ground

Owing to the public demand for use of space available at Hongkew Park for games, it has been decided by the Municipal Council that persons desiring to use the grounds must form into groups or associations and make formal application to the Council.

Bonar Law Comments On Ship Seizure In U.S.

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, June 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law emphasised the opinion that the United States is within her rights in holding interned German ships.

Today's Music Program

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1. March—Giddy Giddap! Go On! Go On! .....Frost
2. Overture—Charles VI .....Halevy
3. Waltz—Toujours ou Jamais .....Waldteufel
4. Selection—Folk Songs of Italy .....Rampezotti
5. (a) One Step—Freedom for All Forever .....Williams
   (b) Fox Trot—In the Land of Wedding Bells .....Meyer
6. Selection—Eileen .....Herbert

A. de KRYGER,
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CLEARANCE SALE

BEING forcibly obliged to vacate our present quarters, on account of expiration of lease, *we are clearing all* of our *Ladies'* and *Children's* summer goods, consisting of *Drapery, Haberdashery* and *Footwear.*

We are also selling, at *half-price,* our remaining stock of *Ladies'* and *Children's Hats.*

I. CANTOROVICH

40 NANKING ROAD.

President Of Brazil Welcomed In Portugal

Visitor Given Warm Greeting In Congress At Lisbon And By Provinces

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, June 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Lisbon says that the provinces have sent telegrams of welcome to M. Pessoa, the President of Brazil. The latter was received in Congress with the singing of the Brazilian Anthem and was cheered in the chamber, which was decorated with the flags of the two nations. M. Pessoa was congratulated by the Portuguese Premier, who declared that he was happy to receive such an illustrious guest. He made a speech praising Brazil and the Brazilians. The Premier, Senhor Alves, recalled the history of the two nations.

M. Pessoa thanked the people of Portugal for all their manifestations of fellow-feeling.

New York Ship Deal Is Being Opposed

Sale To British Syndicate By Mercantile Marine May Be Held Up

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

New York, June 6.—Four of the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine and the American International Corporation, who are large holders in the International Mercantile Marine, oppose the proposed sale of the British assets of the International Mercantile Marine to a British syndicate.

Two Marshals Go With Poincare To Belgium

Foch And Joffre To Accompany President On Visit He Will Make

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, June 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—It is declared in well informed circles that Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch will accompany M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, on his visit to Belgium.

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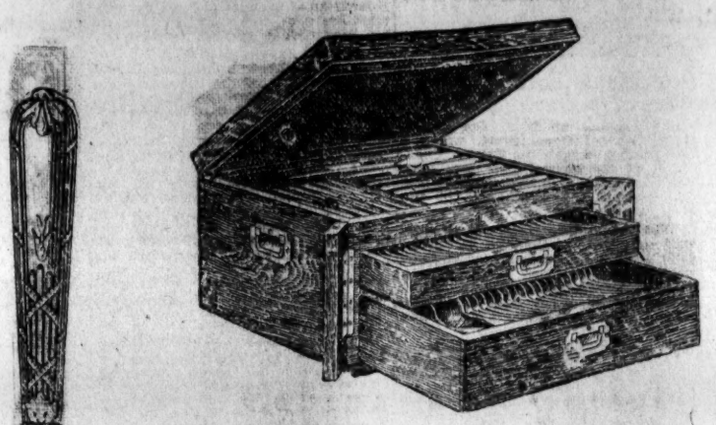

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Budapest Revolt's Origin Traced To Paris Decision

Allied Officer's Comment On The Note Establishing A Neutral Zone Gave A Pretext To Karolyi.

Judging from reports found in copies of the Pester Lloyd covering the first few days of the second Hungarian revolution, which took place on March 21, the passing of the republican Government, headed by Count Michael Karolyi, was attended with as little disturbance as was the overthrow of the old regime on October 30. As has been pointed out in cabled reports, this was largely due to the fact that the regular Hungarian Socialist Party went over to the Communists, led by Bela Kun, and the middle class and capitalist elements concluded it would be better to accept the situation without a fight, especially as the new Government insisted that it stood for Hungary's national interests, as well as the triumph of the proletariat.

How rapidly this change of opinion had occurred is indicated by the fact that only a month before when the Communists attempted to seize the reins of power they were quickly suppressed, with the loss of many of their members who took part in the street fighting in Budapest, and several of their leaders including Bela Kun, were thrown into jail, where most of them remained until March 21.

According to the accounts found in the Budapest paper when Lieut.-Col. Vix, chief of the Allied military mission in Budapest, appeared, together with the members of this mission, before President Karolyi on March 20 to present the terms of the plan agreed upon by the Paris Peace Conference for the establishing of a neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania, M. Vix declared that he no longer regarded the new line of demarkation contained in the note as merely a line of division during the armistice, but as a political boundary. This alleged oral assertion, which was not mentioned in the cable despatches from Vienna summarising the note, is held largely responsible for giving Count Karolyi a pretext for refusing to accept the terms and for resigning his power into the hands of the Communists.

Budapest Version Of Note

As printed in the Pester Lloyd of March 22, the note, which was signed by General de Lobit, Provisional Commander of the Allied troops in Hungary, and was dated Belgrade, March 19, read as follows:

"To His Excellency, Count Karoyli, Provisional President of the Hungarian Republic, Budapest:

"Your Excellency: At the session of the Peace Conference held on Feb. 26, 1919, it was decided that, in order to avoid any clash that might impede the progress of the work, it is advisable to establish a neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania, within which neither a Hungarian nor a Rumanian soldier may remain, but the most important points of which will be occupied by the Allied troops. The Commander-in-Chief has delegated me to arrange, in agreement with your Excellency, all the questions connected with this decision of the Conference.

"My Budapest representative, Lieut.-Col. Vix, has received the following instructions:

"1. To hand over to you the abovementioned decision and to inform you under what conditons I intend to carry them out.

"2. In agreement with your Excellency, to arrange the details of the application of this decision.

"3. To put before me such of these details as might need my intervention.

"(a) The boundaries of the neutral zone:

"The neutral zone which will be occupied by the Allied troops will be bounded as follows:

"Eastern border: The high road leading from Arad to Nagy-Zalonta, the Nagy-Varad—Nagy-Karoly—Szatmar-Nemeti Railroad line; none of these places is to be occupied by Hungarian or Rumanian troops. Nevertheless, the abovementioned traffic routes may be used by the Rumanian troops and the population under the control of the Allies, in so far as demanded by economic necessities.

"Northern border: The Szamos and Theiss Rivers to a point five kilometers distant from Vasaros-Nameny.

"Western border: This boundary line leaves the Theiss five kilometers northwest from Vasaros-Nameny, then stretches five kilometers west from Debreczin, three kilometers west from Devavanya, west from Gyoma, west five kilometers from Oroshaza, Hodmeza-Vasarhely and Szegedin.

"Southern border: The Maros River, the cities of Arad and Szegedin, that, with all Hungarian and Rumanian troops excluded, will be occupied by Allied troops.

"The detailed sketch of these borders will be established later.

Conditions Of Evacuation

"(b) Evacuation of the zone and the conditions of its occupation.

"The withdrawal of the Hungarian troops back of the western border of the neutral zone begins on March 23, and must be completed within a maximum period of ten days. During this time General Gondrecourt, whom I have intrusted with the Eastern Command of the neutral zone, will have this zone occupied by Allied troops and will control the evacuation of the Hungarian troops.

"The Rumanian troops are empowered by the Peace Congress to extend their lines to the eastern border of the neutral zone, but they are to stay in their present location until the Hungarian troops have arrived at the other side of the western border of this zone.

"(c) Material.

"1. War material: The war material located in the zone to be occupied by the Rumanians will be guarded by French officers and men, following an inventory; the Hungarians will be able to remove this material, as it is not regarded as booty.

"The material that is located within the neutral zone is placed at the disposition of the Hungarian Government, which is at liberty to leave it where it is or to carry it away.

"2. The railroad and industrial material in the possession of the Hungarian State.

"This material, too, must remain where it is until its disposition has been decided upon; it will be inventoried and a Hungarian-Rumanian commission, presided over by General Gondrecourt, will make recommendations to me as to how it should be used.

"(d) Public Administration.

"The civilian administration in the neutral zone will remain in the hands of the Hungarian Government, under the control of the Allied Commander.

"The Hungarian gendarmerie and civic forces will maintain order, under the direction of the above mentioned Commander.

"I have the honor to ask your Excellency to inform Lieut.-Col. Vix at 18 o'clock (6 p.m.) on March 21 as to the date on which the Hungarian troops will have reached the above mentioned limits of the neutral zone. As noted in Section B the evacuation has to begin on March 23 and must be completed within ten days at the most. Under no circumstances may the questions concerning the material be used as a pretext to extend this time, as all arrangements have been made to discuss this question also after the evacuation."

In a Paris cable despatch of March 25, referring to the assertion by the Hungarian revolutionists that the action of the Peace Conference had contributed largely to the unrest in Budapest, it was said that, "Thus far the conference has taken no specific action regarding Hungary, but the recommendations of the commission clearly foreshadow the disarmament of old Hungary, with a circle of small new States surrounding what remains of the old territory."

Text Of Karolyi's Refusal

The note was handed to Count Karolyi at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at a meeting of the Hungarian Ministry begun at 5 o'clock in the afternoon under the Presidency of Dionys Berinkey the Cabinet decided to resign. At 6 o'clock, March 21, Legation Councilor Dr. Tibor Podmaniczky handed the following answer to Lieut.-Col. Vix:

"Hungarian People's Republic.

"Michael Karolyi, Provisional President of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Lieut.-Col. Vix, Chief of the Allied Military Mission, Budapest:

"M. Lieutenant Colonel—You were so kind as to hand me a note in the name of General de Lobit, which informs the Hungarian Government of the decision regarding a neutral zone arrived at by the Peace Conference on February 23, [Feb. 26?]

"I have the honor to inform you that I have transmitted the abovementioned note to the Government of the Hungarian Republic and that the Government is not in a position to take cognisance of the decision of the Peace Conference and to co-operate in putting it into effect. This decision by the Conference is in absolute contradiction with the armistice agreement of November 13, 1918, as it does not consider the vital interests of the country and it can hinder the country's development and disturb the peace. The Hungarian Government cannot bear the responsibility of the carrying out of this decision, especially as it was not invited to the Peace Conference and was not able to collaborate in preparing the decision; as the result of all this it saw itself obliged to resign today.

"In bringing this to your attention I have the honor to ask that you, M. Lieutenant Colonel make the necessary arrangements so that the Peace Conference may learn of the decision of the Hungarian Government as soon as possible.

"Please accept, M. Lieutenant Colonel, the expression of my deepest respect. KAROLYI."

Makeup Of New Cabinet

At about the same moment Count Karolyi issued his appeal to the "proletariat of the world" against the decision of the Paris Conference and announced his resignation. That night at a meeting of the Budapest Workers' Council, held in the new City Hall, the unity of the regular Hungarian Socialist Party and the Communists was announced and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" proclaimed. None of the old authorities seemed to offer any serious objection and the next day the new provisional Cabinet took over control of the Government.

Wedding

Hutchison-Evans

Mr. J. C. Hutchison of the British Consulate-General and Miss Dora Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. A. Evans of Shanghai were married yesterday afternoon at the British Consulate-General. A reception followed.

MAIL TO U.S. SATURDAY

The American Post Office announces that mails to go by the Empress of Asia on Sunday will close at six o'clock Saturday evening. Registered articles, money orders and parcel post will close at five.

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Famous Scotch Comedian Is Made A Knight

"Sir Harry Lauder"—as such the world-famed Scotch comedian will be known hereafter. His name appeared in the King's belated New Year's honor list. He has been knighted for "services rendered to the Empire."

News Brevities

The new offices of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., at 14 Canton Road will be formally opened this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

• • •

A hawker appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of participating in an armed robbery committed at 397 Yunnan Road on March 23, when $600 worth of jewelry and clothing was stolen. The accused was remanded in custody for two weeks to permit further investigation.

• • •

A general meeting of members of the Cathay Trust Company, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, will be held in the offices of the liquidators, 10 Canton Road, at 4 p.m. June 23.

• • •

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents of the Blue Funnel Line, learned yesterday that the latest news received from Vladivostok regarding the steamer Jason is that she is still ashore on Basargina Point. There are 17 feet of water in the No. 1 hold, but all other holds remain dry. Divers from the British warship Kent are assisting, and icebreakers are endeavoring to refloat the steamer by towing. The discharge of cargo into lighters continues and the weather remains favorable for operations.

• • •

The Empress of Asia is due at Woosung on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. The tender with passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about four o'clock. The Asia sails for Vancouver on Sunday morning and the tender Alexandria conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m. Saturday and 6:30 a.m. Sunday.

• • •

Four deaths from scarlet fever among the Chinese population of the Settlement are recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week. There were no cases among the foreign community.

75 American Miners Killed In Explosion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 5.—About 75 mineworkers were killed and many injured at Wilkesbarre, Pa., when a case of powder exploded on a train going through a tunnel in which the men were riding to the mine.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Chief officer of the Tungwah, Mr. G. Lindsy Crawford, transferred to the Kiangwah; second officer of the Kiangteen, Mr. E. Gunderson, to the Kwangtah; second officer of the Haean, Mr. A. Elibers, to the Kianghsin; second officer of the Kianghsin, Mr. C. Winthrop, to the Haean; Mr. M. Mulligan appointed third officer of the Kiangteen.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From reserve, Mr. T. A. Lee, to second officer of the Kutwo; second officer of the Kutwo, Mr. E. R. Huntington, placed on reserve; from waiting, Mr. E. M. Evans, to supernumerary chief officer of the Klangwo; Mr. J. T. Jale appointed second officer of the Wingsang; second officer of the Wingsang, Mr. R. Fox, to acting chief officer of the Esang; chief officer of the Esang, Mr. W. Forrester, to acting master of the Esang; Mr. S. Polkinghorn, to the Koonshing; master of the Koonshing, Mr. J. M. Wright, on sick leave; from reserve, Mr. E. M. Huntington, to acting chief officer of the Hwahlee; second engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. E. Scott, to acting chief engineer of the Hwahlee; second engineer of the Kwongsang, Mr. J. Rennie, to the Koonshing.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

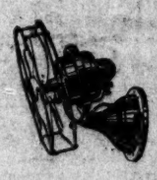
"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Coolness-Comfort for a Lifetime

G-E FANS



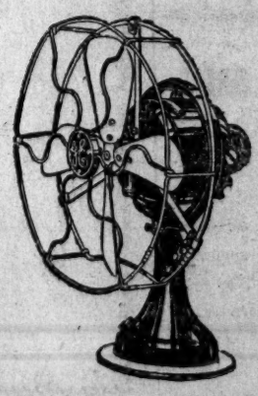
For Home, Office, and Shop

1919 STOCKS

G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on

Quality

The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory :: :: service.

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans,

All sizes and voltages—At uniform and moderate prices from

Leading Electrical Dealers

OR FROM

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1A Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone, Central 778

Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga.

Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu,

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid — Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919

Municipal Notification
No. 2624.

(TRANSLATION)

Taking advantage of the campaign to secure the Boycott of Japanese goods, agitators and disorderly persons, who have no concern for the welfare of China, or of the residents of this Settlement, are endeavouring to foment trouble to suit their own ends preying upon peaceful merchants and residents.

It has therefore become necessary for the Council to take drastic action to preserve the peace and good order of the Settlement and to protect peaceful residents and merchants from the violence of such disorderly persons.

Warning is accordingly given:

1.—That the distribution of handbills of an inflamatory character and the exhibition of flags bearing characters which furnish a direct incitement to disorder, are prohibited. Contravention of this prohibition will be punished without the least leniency.

2.—That no credence should be given to rumours which are designed to stir up animosity and foment trouble. Several such rumours have been brought to the notice of the Council and upon investigation, have been found to be utterly baseless. The authors of, and those spreading such rumours will, upon detection, be punished without the least leniency.

3.—That the assembling of crowds in the streets of the Settlement will not be permitted. Those who have no legitimate business to attend to should not loiter on the streets or mix with the agitators and loafers who are bent on provoking trouble. During the evenings all peaceful residents should remain at Home. The Council will not be responsible for any injury or damage that may be sustained by any person contravening this order and advice.

Shopkeepers and merchants are advised to re-open to public business and in case of any intimidation to enforce the closing of their shops or places of business to report the same immediately to the nearest Police Station with a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon their assailants will be arrested and brought before the Court and severely punished without the least leniency.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Rooms,
Shanghai, June 6, 1919.

23922

Municipal Notification
No. 2625.

(TRANSLATION.)

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful residents, warning is hereby issued by the Council as follows:

1. No person unless a Consular Officer or a member of the naval or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorised by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organisation, association or body.

2. No person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any sash or other device in the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any Foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This warning will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 8, 1919.

23937

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

SNR & SHNR.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The full ordinary train service was resumed on and from the morning of June 11th.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Shanghai.

23958

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTICE is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai Branch, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

THE MANAGER.

23962

The Cathay Trust Limited
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 187 (2) of the Companies Ordinances 1911 that a General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 4 p.m. for the purposes provided for in the said section.

F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.
Liquidator.

Shanghai, 11th June, 1919.

23967

ATTENTION

The aim of our present movement is only striking against the Peking traitorous government. If any action may be far off the aim, it should go the way of self-destruction. In order to preserve the general peace for this city, the daily necessities such as salt, rice coal, charcoal, and other living supplies,—especially the water work and electric lights,—anyhow, we could not strike, and citizens are requested to pay much attention to it.

BY THE CITIZEN'S UNION.

NOTICE
Dr. Oks and Dr. Holper

No. 3 Kiukiang Road
Tel.: Central 1801

Dr. OKS, M.D., Eye, ear, throat, nose and internal diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

Dr. HOLPER, M.D. Urinary, skin and internal diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

23741

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22340

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of Members will be held in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, June 12th, when the Reports of the Officers, and a Statement of Accounts, will be given, and Officers and Members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m. by the President of the Society, Sir EVERARD D. H. FRASER, K.C.M.G.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

23948

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

HIRANO WATER
Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1914. (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 30 Juin inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire p.i. du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914
(5½ % Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Acting Secretary.

23951

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1916 (Obligations à 5½ %)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 30 Juin inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire p.i. du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916
(5½ % Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Acting Secretary.

23951

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

23836

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

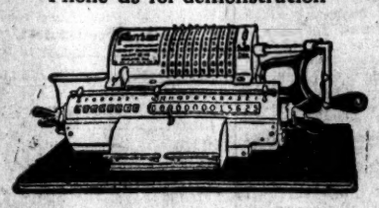
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI — PHONE: NORTH 1468

YOU CAN GET 500/o

more work done when you use mechanical aid and in these times when good help is scarce you should give your office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement
Phone us for demonstration



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbanck

CODE BOOKS
JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23826

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE

Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

23518

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

SPECIALIST
(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.

17846

Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand Massage
Graduated at the Massage School of Tokio, Japan.
No. 1469, Woosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

23866

FOR SALE

A curious Porcelain Vase, made in the "Sung" Dynasty, nine inches in height, five colours like Jade, engraved with eighteen kinds of Idols and a Dragon-Head. For particulars and inspection, please apply to The Yah Da Heng, Dong Woo Lee, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
協大亨同和里

23829

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: A manufacturing business established over three years, good opportunity for an investor or investors with capital from Mex. $20,000 to $25,000. Products already well-known in the China Market. For further particulars please address to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

23936 J.13

TO LET for the season, a tennis lawn in fine condition, same situated in Western district. For particulars, apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

23901 J. 12

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

TO LET with board, for immediate occupation, a large comfortable newly furnished room. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, tennis and stables. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, central, a furnished room without board, overlooking the river, with large balcony. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

23954 J.14

AMERICAN family has accommodation for one or two American gentlemen for summer months. Central district; tennis. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS, for appointment.

23961

TO LET, furnished apartment, dining-room, verandah, bedroom and bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, in private home. Cool and pleasant, tennis, Western district, near trams. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

23953 J.12

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished room with board, hot and cold water, tennis court and phone. Apply to Box, 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

23949 J.14

TO LET with board, furnished rooms, bathroom and verandah attached, cool and airy. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace.

23945 J.13

NICE furnished room, with bathroom, to let in a French family, with board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

23902 J. 12

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, godown situated Central or Eastern district, for storage of non-hazardous cargo only. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, for one year from July 1st, small well-furnished house or apartment. Modern plumbing. Gas range preferred. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

23964 J.17

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED experienced steno-typist for outport. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

23952 J.17

WANTED by an American firm, an experienced stenographer. State former experience and salary wanted to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

23926 J. 14

STENOGRAPHER WANTED: Experienced steno-typist wanted by American firm. Good salary and prospects. Apply by letter to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

23930

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls. 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

23856

TO LET, detached house on Bubbling Well Road, from June 15th. Enquire of Wm. Katz and Co., 1a Jinkee Road.

23968 J.14

49 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed, detached house. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

23965 J.13

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23830

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23832

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, three rooms, first floor. Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23959

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

23824

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT of long experience, with thorough knowledge of general office work, seeks position. First-class references. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

23957

FOREIGNER (neutral), experienced Russian correspondent, speaking five European languages fluently, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

23955 J.13

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 35 cal. Remington auto-loading rifle. Tls. 50. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

23966 J.14

FOR SALE, one Dodge five passenger car, in excellent condition. Owner leaving China. The right price for immediate sale. Apply to Messrs. Getz Bros. and Co., of the Orient, Ltd., 13 Nanking Road.

23906 J.16

FOR SALE, American motorcycle, 2½ horse-power, nearly new, in excellent condition. Bargain for quick sale. For full particulars, apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

23938 J.14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankuk	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabx."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Depcsits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credits grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hauchow	Canton	San Francisco
Petugpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAI, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)	$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918)	$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£431,899
Special Reserve Fund	£120,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.

Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 3, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	25-30
Soles	„	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-90
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	none
Bananas	„	10-12
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	6-8
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Feeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetrdot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	„	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	„	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.40
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	„	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.15
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banking Service with AMERICA direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:

Shanghai

Other branches in
HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

Asia Banking Corporation

New York

CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 11, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/3½=Tls. 3.78
@ exch. 78=Mex. $4.84
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 123=Tls. 81.30
@ 78=Mex. $104.23
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ... per tael Nominal
Native Interest ..... Tls. Nominal

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 53½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 30.05
Ex., New York on London G. $4.63

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/3⅛
London ..... Demand 5/3⅜
India ..... Nom. T.T. 317½
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 794
Paris ..... Nom. Demand 797
New York ..... T.T. 122½
New York ..... Demand 122⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67
Japan ..... T.T. 41⅞
Batavia ..... T.T. 306¼
Singapore ..... T.T. 44⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/4⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅜
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/6
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/6¼
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 794
New York ..... o/d. Docy. 124
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 129¼

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 2,700 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ... Nom. =Mex. $4.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For June

Hk. Tls.	3.43	@ 5/2⅜	£1
,,	1	@ 784	Francs 8.73
,,	0.74	@ 121½	Gold $1
,,	1	@ 42⅜	Yen 2.61
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees 4.37
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 11, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.05 June
Tls. 37.65 July
Tls. 37.75 August
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 25.50 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.40 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 183.50 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 11, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz 7% Debs. @
Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.50 June
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
Tls. 97.50

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 12.50 June
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 192.00 Sept.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 32.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00 July
Yangtsze Insurance $252.50 June

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, June 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques 29.86½

War Loans:

3 percent 62.35
4 percent 1917 ..... 71.16
4 percent 1918 ..... 71.25
5 percent 88.10

Tanah Marah Estates, Ltd., Meets

The third annual general meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 2 Kiukiang Road. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided and there were also present Mr. E. T. Bryne and Mr. Chun Bing--him, directors, and shareholders representing altogether 156,120 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report the chairman said:

"Gentlemen: the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course, and take them as read.

"The area of the company's property is the same as the previous year, the lallang land mentioned in last year's report not having been taken up. The planted area has increased by 11 acres and no further extensions are at present contemplated. The directors hope that rubber prices will soon further increase to such figures as will enable the planting program to be resumed and the connection of Tanah Merah and Ah See divisions properly completed.

"The output was 23,900 lbs. short of the estimate; this was entirely due to the outbreak of influenza, the estate being, however, lightly affected in this respect as compared with others in the district.

"Every possible economy was exercised during the year under review and the all-in cost of rubber shows the substantial reduction of 3¼d. per lb., and this in spite of the fact that a high percentage of general charges has been debited to Revenue Account.

"Yields are not so good owing to the inclusion in the tapping rounds of a considerable area of young rubber.

"Exchange has been even more unfavorable than in previous years and combined with low prices for rubber has greatly reduced the profits, but taking into consideration the adverse conditions the directors think that the result of the year's working may be regarded as quite satisfactory. Rubber prices have advanced considerably from their lowest point, and at their present figures show a very fair margin over producing costs. Quotations for forward delivery as far as the end of 1921 are several cents per lb. over spot rates, so that no serious drop would appear likely, prospects may therefore be regarded as encouraging.

"The accounts call for little comment. The loan of Tls. 15,000 has been repaid. It is proposed to write Buildings down to Tls. 10,000, Machinery and Furniture to Tls. 100 each and write off Wells and Water Supply.

"The estate has continued the satisfactory progress made during the last few years. The Javanese force has been further increased and generally labor has been sufficient for requirements. Apart from the influenza epidemic the health has been good.

"Diseases and pests have been quite normal.

"Thinning out has been continued, nearly 10,000 trees being removed during the year and this work is being vigorously proceeded with; the Tanah Merah division should be completed at an early date.

"The estate has been favorably reported on, all areas are quite clean and the young clearings are making excellent progress. No change has been made in arrangements for manufacture, everything in this connection having worked smoothly and well.

"Mr. Wyld went on home leave in April of last year and during his absence until January last Mr. Hawes was in charge. The latter gentleman has since accepted the managership of another estate. The directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the work of the managers and their assistants.

"If any shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts, together with the recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account, as presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne, seconded by the chairman.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor to the company.—Proposed by Mr. J. V. C. Davis, seconded by Mr. W. A. Ogden.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 5.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:
Bar Silver Spot, 53⅜d.
Forward, 53⅜d. steady.
Previous quotation, London, June 3:
Bar Silver Spot, 53⅜d.
Forward, 53⅛d. steady.

BULGARIAN KING RELIES ON AMERICAN SUPPORT

People Hope For Powerful Support In American Republic And Its President,' Says Boris.

[*The following story of an interview with the King of Bulgaria was sent by the Associated Press from Sofia.*]

King Boris of Bulgaria is confident that there is not much danger of the spread of Bolshevik doctrine among the people of his country. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, he declared that the Bulgarian people are too sensible and too engrossed in their daily agricultural pursuits to bother with revolutionary schemes of government.

The King expressed pleasure in meeting the American correspondent who, he said, was the first American to visit Bulgaria since the beginning of the war. His first question was to ask if his visitor had any news relating to the Peace Conference, in the doings of which the young King displayed eager interest. He declared that the Bulgarian people would long be grateful to the United States for its course toward Bulgaria during the war.

"We have always had an unshakable confidence in the friendship and goodwill of your country, and the highest admiration for the splendid principles of your President," said the King. "It is this feeling which gave us reason to hope that at the Peace Conference the small but industrious Bulgarian people will have their most powerful support in the American republic and its illustrious President. In the early years of their national awakening, it was the sons of America who gave the Bulgarians the Bible in their own tongue."

The King wore the olive drab uniform of a major with a medal awarded for bravery at the front on his breast. He is extremely popular among the Bulgarian soldiers, with whom he fought side by side for three years in dangerous positions.

On the walls of the room in which the King received the correspondent were autographed photographs of the crowned heads of many nations, but that of the former Emperor William of Germany was conspicuously absent. A volume of the addresses of President Wilson rested on a writing table, and in a bookcase nearby were several American books and Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

"I think that the great mission which Providence has laid upon President Wilson will be felt most beneficially in the Balkans, where the nations are awaiting justice and harmony in their political relations in order to be able to enjoy enduring peace, productive labor and true moral and cultural progress."

Referring to the work of American schools in Bulgaria, King Boris declared that their influence upon education, culture and progress of the country was enormous. It was in the American schools at Constantinople and Samokov that some of Bulgaria's best statesmen obtained their early training, he declared. The King expressed warm appreciation of the services of Dominick H. Murphy, formerly American Charge d'Affaires in Bulgaria, and declared that Mr. Murphy was largely instrumental in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in the Balkans. Bulgarians, the King said, would always remember his sympathetic, friendly attitude.

WHAT LOSS OF WEIGHT MEANS

How Many People Maintain Strength

When you are ill and losing weight, failing in strength and growing pale and sallow day by day, it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause, there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anæmia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

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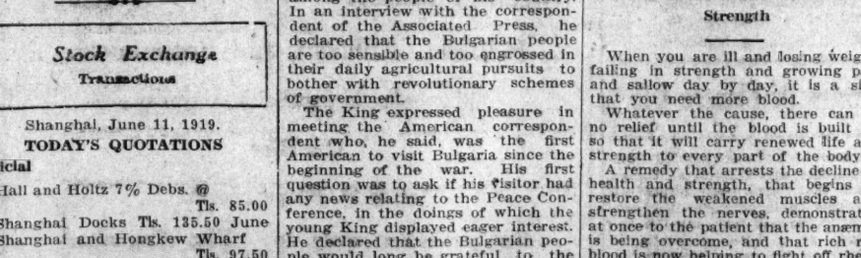

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WEATHER
Misty and still gloomy weather in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 12, 1919

The Victory Is Won, End The Strike

THE Peking Government has accepted the resignations of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang, the three men branded by the Chinese students and the intelligent classes as betrayers of their country. This news is officially confirmed by the foreign legations and the strikers of Shanghai have had their demands accepted in full. There is only one sensible thing to do now. Open the shops. Open them at once. Get all the strikers back to their mills and to their tools. Restore the normal condition of life. Restore it at once.

There is nothing further to be gained by continuing the strike. Everything the students set out to accomplish has been accomplished. The merchants have said that they did not believe the news so long as it emanated from purely Chinese sources. They have it now from trustworthy foreign sources. Their victory is complete, and as dramatic as complete. They have opened what it is not exaggerating to call a new epoch in China. In them a new class has been born in China, a class with which China's despoilers will have to reckon in the future, a class out of which a substantial government can be built. And that is something that could not have been foreseen a month ago and it is impressive.

But the students must not allow themselves to get drunk on their taste of victory. They have won their strike. There is no use in attaching further conditions. If they do, they will probably lose all. If the strike ends now, it will have demonstrated the people's strength. If it continues it will inevitably dwindle into nothingness, for there is a limit to the endurance of men who must make a living; and one by one the merchants will fall away. And it will be a pitiful anti-climax. That has been the experience in previous national movements of the same kind. And in addition the overhanging menace of mob recklessness to which we called attention yesterday must not be forgotten.

To the students and people of China foreigners offer their heartiest congratulations and pay their deepest tribute. And they advise them to make the most of their victory by consolidating it. Open the shops! End the strike!

Topics In Brief

Apparently, the President's cold was not in his feet.—*Columbia Record.*

Too bad that the man only recently out of the trench must learn now to retrench.—*Columbia Record.*

It is now alleged that the Crown Prince did beat somebody after all. It was his wife.—*New York Sun.*

The American eagle was the first heavier-than-air machine to fly across the Atlantic.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Correspondence

Tobacco And Wine Administration Reform

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Will you please announce in your paper the following:

Chang Shou-lin, Director-General of the Tobacco and Wine Administration, is determined that there should be a thorough clean-out in his revenue service in order to put it on a sound basis, namely, on the same footing as the Salt and Customs Services. The first step, which Director-General Chang is going to take, will be the weeding out of the root of all corruption by the abolition of the branch depots which are run on the archaic "contract" system.

Under the "contract" system, the depots remit a certain sum to the central treasury and retain the balance for their own benefit. The abolition of this system, it is believed in Peking, will deprive the provincial Mandarins of a source of corruption. As a counter-measure, the latter have been resorting to all available means in attempts to prevent the change, and the introduction of reforms in the collection of the tobacco and wine tax.

At first these Mandarins opposed the reform intended by the Tobacco and Wine Administration by direct protests to Peking. Finding that their arguments and reasoning had no leg to stand upon, they are now trying to secure the assistance of tobacco and wine merchants by threats and promises in thwarting the reform movement. In spite of the fact that the proposed reform if carried out will profit them, some of the tobacco and wine guilds, including one in Shanghai, at the instigation of the provincial officials, are showing their opposition to the abolition of the old system.

The continuance of the contract system, it is pointed out in official quarters, will curtail the trade and mean scanty revenue collections for the Government, and the abolition of it will make the merchants sure of their ground and enable them to make preparations in advance for the enlargement of their business.

Corruption that is being practised under the old system has been carefully studied, and the following is the result of the investigation:

1. The branch depots collect illegal excess taxes which are not required by the Government. In other words, the merchants are required to pay extra taxes in addition to the regular tax, or they are made to pay taxes at a rate over and above the rate fixed by the law.

2. The second form of corruption is to make secret offers to the merchants that their goods can be passed without taxation if they will pay for this underhand privilege. Any bribery from the merchants will be divided among those officials in charge of the depot who have made the secret arrangements.

3. The third form of vice is to fine the merchants without good reasons and by every conceivable pretext. Some time such pretext may be invented if none can be found. The merchants have been suffering immensely under this old system. The depot chief, however, do not usually get all the squeezes. They are obliged to retain only a portion for themselves and divide the balance among all interested parties in the illegal transactions.

All the arrangements for the abolition of the contract system in Jehol have been completed and regular collection offices will be established in its place. Preparations are being made to extend the reform to the three districts in Chihli, namely, Luanchow, Laoting and Wanchow.

Official reports show that the affairs concerning the collection of the tobacco and wine tax in Chekiang, which is divided into eight districts, are being poorly managed under Mr. Chu, director of that province. Seven of the districts are said to have started lawsuits against Director Chu. Evidence has been secured to substantiate the charges of corruption. The evidence is said to show that Director Chu has been guilty of levying illegal excess taxes, the manipulation of receipts to show that they are less than the actual collections. It has been also discovered that the stub entries have given less amounts than the receipt figures.

Director Chu is also charged with having imposed illegal fines against expressed stipulations of the law. Photographs have been made of incriminating documents. The Director-General of the Tobacco and Wine Administration has ordered his dismissal. The provincial authorities have been making strenuous efforts to retain Director Chu and nearly a critical situation has been created between the Peking Government and Chekiang.

At last Director Chu has handed over his office in order to avoid any unpleasant development, and the Central Government appointed a man by the name of Mr. Shu to succeed him. Mr. Shu has experienced opposition to the assumption of office, and Chekiang insists that this office should be given to a man by the name of Mr. Hsia. The controvesy over this appointment has been dragged on for several months, and the matter has not yet been settled.

Meanwhile there is no responsible man at the head of the tobacco and wine service in Chekiang. A Cabinet official in commenting on this matter says: "How can reforms be possible under such circumstances? The provincial authorities while not willing to shoulder any responsibility insist upon interfering in the appointment of collectors. If such irritating interference is not quickly removed, there is no hope of a clean administration for the revenue collection."

Peking, June 8, 1919.

PEKING.

Men's Clothes And The Millennium

By H. Dennis Bradley
(*English Review*)

As I prefer to look upon myself as an altruistic optimist I like to think that the Millennium is at hand.

For if one-thousandth of the forecasts one hears on every side only come partially true, the Millennium is going to be an awfully exciting adventure. Heaven alone knows what it is not going to include; from pure milk to standing armies; from electoral reform to real beer; from self-sacrificing public men to standard boots. According to some perfervid enthusiasts, the Millennium at whose threshold we stand typifies the simultaneous Revivals of Learning, Wit, Art, Beauty, and Happiness.

It is a large order.

Let us proportion the task to our strength; let us deal with one Millennium at a time.

Why not consider Clothes from the point of view of the coming Millennium?

* * *

First, and foremost, we have a horrible legacy to make away with—a legacy which fettered our limbs, stultified our minds, warped our characters, poisoned our intellects, and ruined our naturally sunny natures—the Great Dress Tradition, bequeathed to us by our deplorable Victorian ancestors.

Times and tastes change, no doubt. It is, perhaps hardly possible now to imagine the state of civilisation in which an emerald-green crinoline, a lurid shawl, a poke-bonnet, and an elastic-sided boot were accounted Beauty's perfect setting; when massive whiskers, endless chains, and shapeless rags tortured into a faint semblance of clothing was your only Romeo wear; but it is not a state of civilisation to waste regrets over.

Worse still, our egregious ancestors, under whose yoke we have groaned for precious generations, and whose influence was faintly felt down to the very outbreak of war, in some inexplicable manner always contrived to tangle up the lesser moralities with ugly clothes. Ugliness breathed virtue, they were wont to assert, so on with the pads, the "bustles," the "improvers;" let the whiskers flourish, and hide, hide the sinful human form! And yet they do not seem to have been wholly successful. Does not one of their classic bards complain in deathless verse:

> "Clothes make the man; yet to a large extent
> This world is still deceived by ornament."

And small blame to the world, when "ornament," male and female, comprised stout horse-hair pads.

Small wonder that the Victorian sun set in a welter of immorality and humbug.

* * *

But before the war there were signs of a pleasantly peaceful Millennium in clothes. Men began to consider their clothes.

You see, clothes have an importance in the scheme of things. For one thing they are necessary.

And necessary, not, as our deplorable Victorians seemed to imagine, for the sole purpose of swaddling the human form in an unrecognisable bundle, of hiding every possible likeness to the Godhead, of concealing not only sex, but humanity, and of destroying every possible form of self-satisfaction, but for the purposes both of a fence against cold and of a perfectly legitimate decoration—a decoration which is an aid to one's far too anæmic self-esteem, and a help to one's sometimes sordid surroundings.

* * *

The season of 1913 had been remarkable for a mild revolution against the dreary old Victorian conventions, which bound the male to drabs and greys, and men, whose only sacrifice to color had been a tie, a sock, or gorgeous suit of pyjamas, revelled in the dawning change and commenced to indulge in their secret heart's desire.

For long women had clothed themselves as tulips, and men, surveying the animal creation wherein the male invariably lords it in the most splendid robe, began to think, and after thinking to assert their right to color.

"Why," asketh the man, "should the gorgeous golden cock pheasant outshine the demure hen, the glittering peacock shame his spouse into her proper station, the lordly male tiger outblare his tender tigress, and man alone slink behind his mate in dirty drab and undistinguished, offensive neutrality?"

It had not always been so.

In olden days, days of a real equality of the sexes, the beaux, if they did not outshine the belles, met them on equal terms, and displayed as equal taste; the dandies paced stately through their world safe in the consciousness that they too filled a picture not unworthily. But there came that appalling Victorian reaction; men and women made of themselves shapeless bundles, and the men passively accepted and retained the mode, elevating it with a tradition.

Woman, of course, with her nimble, irritable brain, revolted.

And in 1913 man had begun his mild revolt—and war came, and the ironic gods doomed him to a muddy uniformity of khaki.

* * *

But he had made discoveries.

He had discovered that men's "fashions"—it is a beastly phrase, I know; but what other is there?—had stagnated under the later Hanoverian and Coburg influences.

He had also discovered that, after all, a man can exchange darkness for light, and feel unashamed; that color in dress is pleasant to gaze upon, and that most men look and feel rather the better for it.

In spite of all this, it would, however, have been long before the ordinary, tradition-hampered man would have dared on his own initiative to blossom like the lilac or the rhododendron. Man, as a whole, is a timid beast, sartorially, and feels himself lamentably untrained. A few nervous excursions into waistcoats, which usually ended in the mildest of greys and fawns; a tie or two which suggested that somewhere in the world there was such a thing as sunshine and color; a faint expression of a hope of better times in store in his scarce-seen hosiery—these were the limits of his personal courage in adventuring on new seas.

But these timid venturings were not unseen; others realised that if he were only guided discreetly, and if his taste was nursed until it was matured and strong, the ordinary man was quite capable of bearing himself bravely in other shades than black and grey, and would most certainly feel and look the better for the change.

Obviously, the first step was to procure materials which would appeal to the pupil's too long suppressed sense of the beautiful, and designs which would not startle his half-formed taste. Therefore manufacturers were approached and instructed to provide for the steps towards an improved mode, towards a Clothes Millennium, cleverly subdued blendings of rich and subtle colors. The result was all that was to be desired. The ordinary man did not realise that he was walking the dusty pavement literally in purple and gold.

He began to find, too, as his taste began to awaken, that there was an opportunity for individualism in his attire, which pleased him. To be able to call for a mixture of russet brown and peacock blue, indigo and purple, or pheasant and violet, and to be conscious that there would be nothing in the finished garment to make horses shy or passers-by stare tickled his pride, flattered his nascent artistic sense, and he began to adopt the "Movement" with confidence.

Then War came, and the world of drab and mud.

But why, having revolted, having struggled to cut himself free, should he return to the rules and regulations of the Victorian conventions of dullness and horror which he was casting off with joyous relief?

There was nothing admirable in them.

Ugliness is not morality; shapelessness is not always chastity; lack of self-respect does not necessarily indicate uprightness, and contempt for appearances does not inevitably imply master-mind.

Besides, there are the feelings of others to be considered.

Now that the old orders have changed, the old Bastilles have toppled in dishonored ruins, the old absurd tyrannies have been flung contemptuously from their pinch-beck thrones; now that men with awakened vision, with new ideas and untrammelled minds, are seeking to construct a new future, do not let us clog our bodies with an environment which stifled us for too long.

We may not go back to the rainbow shades and wonderful stuffs of the bucks and the dandies of olden time—do what we will, we live in utilitarian days—but whatever comes do not let us revert to the hideous hues and shapelessness of the Victorian era.

* * *

As we must wear clothes, let us at least wear clothes that give us and our beholders pleasure, and which, at the very least, do not depress us all.

But as I look forward into the Millennium I see many sordid difficulties before us, difficulties which are very near at hand, and which threaten to be very serious.

For to have clothes, of whatever kind, you must have cloth, and for five years the manufacturers have been prevented by war from developing the production of the materials, out of which will be made the clothes of the future, and a year at least will elapse before they can again be produced.

It is well to bear this in mind. The finest cloth in the world is manufactured in Great Britain, and it represents one of this country's greatest and most important industries. On the face of it, therefore, it is essential to the welfare of the country that the policy of the producers should be progressive and unhampered; least of all should it be stagnant. Stagnation has been one of the evils of war.

* * *

But there is another and a graver problem to be faced with regard to the garb of peace—that of its price.

As things stand at the moment, owing to the shortage of material, the cost of labor, living, and a thousand-and-one increases in price brought about by war, the ordinary lounge suit, which in 1914 cost £8 8s., costs today between £14 14s. and £16 16s., and even then it must be remembered men's clothes have not gone up in the same proportion as other necessaries, from bananas to whisky, from boots to beer.

But the increase is grave, and the position for the professional man—the man with the limited income—is serious. He tailor's bill of £30 a year or so, on which he contrived to clothe himself decently in good materials, is at once doubled, and his income, if it has remained at its pre-war figure, only possesses half its old purchasing value. Which is he to do?

It will go sadly against the grain for him to descend to shoddy ready-made suits, to lose his individuality, self-respect, and appear slovenly and down-at-heel—and is like to affect his progress.

And I fear that it will be at least a year before prices can possibly begin to come lower, for on the declaration of peace the demands of the export trade will be enormous.

For years the Central Powers have neither been producing nor importing materials, our Allies also are woefully short, and the strain on our resources, which are none too great at present for our own needs, will be very great. In Germany and Austria men's suits cost £50 or more, and in other countries the prices are far in excess of the prices here.

Therefore, when peace is restored and the world once more begins to trade, the demands for clothing material will be gigantic, and, as prices are controlled by supply and demand, the present level of prices will be maintained for a lengthy period—even if it is not raised, which is by no means improbable. And it will be many years before a pre-war level is attained—if ever.

* * *

The problem for the demobilised officer is an acute one, more especially if his figure has altered materially by training and his old civilian kit is of little use to him.

At the present time a good and comprehensive civilian outfit will cost him at the very least £100, and there must be tens of thousands of demobilised men of the professional and business classes to whom a good civilian outfit is an absolute necessity.

These men were allowed £50 towards the outfit in which they went out to fight for their country; the least their country can do is to allow them part of £50 to equip them for the individual battle of life which now confronts them.

These men are returning home in high spirits. It is a curious fact that, despite the season of the year and the increased prices, they order the lightest and most cheerful materials they can find; it is a natural expression of their feelings. These are the men on whose energies the future of the nation depends; they must not be handicapped in the struggle from the very commencement.

* * *

But, thank heaven! the prices of men's clothes are never likely to rival women's; and men's clothes have one great virtue—that of durability.

So a drastic and not unhealthy change will come about in the household of moderate incomes, an approximation to the real equality of the sexes; the man will spend more on his adornment, and the woman, of necessity, less. Before the war, where the woman spent four or five times as much on clothes as a man, she will in future have to content herself with twice as much, and the world will be a happier and more wholesome spot—if the assumption be true that women dress to annoy other women and to please other women's husbands.

But whatever problems the immediate future presents, never let us lose the vantage we have gained over the Ghouls of Ugliness and Drabness; never let us forget that we have discovered Color and Beauty and have begun to realise their utility in a utilitarian age.

Stories Of Chinese Life

Readers who are acquainted with the sketches and stories of things Chinese that have been appearing from time to time under the pen nam of Rover will welcome the appearance of a little paper-bound booklet that this writer recently has produced. It is called "Stories From Chinese Life," and all those who are interested in Chinese character and customs will find it decidedly worth while.

In the first and the longest of the five sketches contained in the booklet close up views of Chinese domestic life are shown, and in a simple flowing narrative wherein the life story of Tsai Yuen-sung is unfolded the doors of a Chinese middle class home are opened to the reader and he is enabled to see how life is lived in such homes. Thus the common human trait that among Chinese is so compellingly emphasised, the desire for offspring, and the extraordinary filial respect of the Chinese are illustrated in the character of Tsai Chun-fu, the hero's father. Tsai Chun-fu's dread of dying childless, a specter that his aged mother keeps constantly before him, is the single cause that leads him into a second marriage.

How such marriages are brought about and the colorful customs of the Chinese marriage ceremony are vividly portrayed by the writer, who goes on to tell of the birth of the child, the passing of its earlier happier years whose brief span leads into the fearsome ordeal of Chinese schooling, the death and burial of the aged grandmother, the tremendous event in Yuen Sung's life when he succeeds in the civil examination for his "Shu Tsai," or Bachelor of Arts degree, and all the stirring events of his later career that is launched into a sea of Chinese official life and politics.

Like the first portion of the book its other parts not only have the merit of being entertaining, but they are as well rich in instructive values. A chapter is devoted to that storied organisation, the Kolaohui, which spread its hidden influence through the nation in the later days of the Manchus, and to what depths the author has plumbed in the life of the country is to be surmised from his admission in this chapter that he became a member of the Kolaohui.

Not a few books that have been written about China of many times the bulk of Rover's modest work tell less about the country and the customs of the Chinese than it does.

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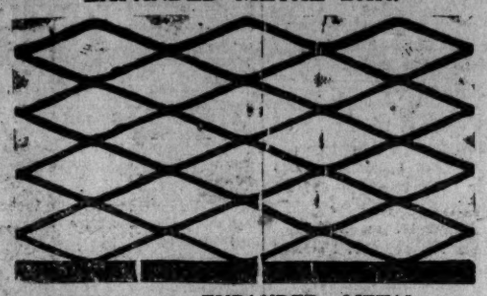
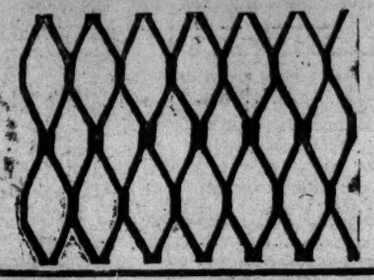


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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22286

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY-MAGGIE SAID SHE NEVER WANTED TO SEE ME AGAIN-BUT I'VE WRITTEN HER A LETTER, ASKIN' HER TO LET ME COME HOME.
AH! AN ANSWER AT LAST-BY GOLLY I DON'T EVEN HAVE TO OPEN IT-
I KNEW SHE'D WANT IT BACK-
WELL-HERE I AM-MAGGIE DARLING!
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN-DID YOU GET THE LETTER I SENT YOU?
YES-AND WHEN I READ ON THE ENVELOPE "RETURN IN THREE DAYS TO MRS. JIGGS"-I HURRIED RIGHT HOME-
GEO MCMANUS
1-29

Calendar Reforms Proposed

(*Review of Reviews*)

Of projects for reforming our illogical and inconvenient calendar the name is legion. A bill to establish a new calendar was introduced at the last session of Congress by Representative Smith, of Michigan; but if anything is obvious and incontrovertible in connection with such a proposal it is that the calendar is an international institution and that it should not be altered except by general agreement among the countries of the world. Just at present an opportunity for concerted action in this matter is presented by the meeting of the Peace Conference in Paris.

The time seems to be ripe for securing at least a uniform calendar throughout the world in place of the several systems that now prevail, and the suggestion has been put forth that, instead of adopting the Gregorian calendar as it now stands, an improved system, based upon the Gregorian, might be found acceptable for universal use. Two distinguished French astronomers, M. Bigourdan and M. Deslandres, have recently discussed this question in the French Academy of Sciences, and both have outlined plans for modified calendar with special reference to bringing them to the attention of the peace delegates or the prospective League of Nations. It has been especially urged that the Academy of Sciences itself endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views of the scientific world on this subject, and formulate a plan for submission to the assembled representatives of the powers. Finally, in the Revue des Deux Mondes M. Charles Nordmann, in support of a similar proposal, brings together a large amount of interesting information concerning the history of calendar reforms and the present state of the question.

From M. Nordmann's article we learn, among other things, that gratifying progress has lately been made toward the general acceptance of the Gregorian calendar. Both China and Japan have adopted it. Jugo-Slavia is reported to have adopted it on January 28 of this year. A bill providing for its adoption has been introduced in the Rumanian legislature. The Bolshevik government of Russia (lately the chief stronghold of the Julian calendar) adopted the Gregorian system more than a year ago. M. Nordmann speaks of the Turks as still outside the Gregorian fold, but, according to press reports, the Turkish Government adopted the Gregorian calendar as long ago as January, 1917. The Bulgarians abandoned the Julian calendar in favor of the Gregorian in 1915, especially, says M. Nordmann, to emphasise their rupture with Russia and their affiliation with Germany. This was just after a ceremonious visit from the Kaiser.

Plans for improving the Gregorian calendar had aroused serious attention on all hands shortly before the war. A committee to consider this subject was appointed at the St. Petersburg meeting of the International Association of Academies in 1913. The matter was also discussed at the International Geographical Congress which met in Rome the same year. The Congress of International Associations, meeting at Brussels in 1913, and the last three International Congresses of Chambers of Commerce (1910, 1912 and 1914), all passed resolutions in behalf of calendar reforms. Lastly, an International Congress on the Reform of the Calendar met at Liege, May 27-29, 1914. Its membership included eminent astronomers and other specialists, as well as representatives of the commercial world and of the Protestant and Catholic churches.

This notable assemblage, the proceedings of which have not hitherto been published, studied the whole question of calendar reform in great detail, and its deliberations, as M. Nordmann points out, place the matter in convenient shape for further consideration by the diplomatic representatives now gathered in Paris. The resolutions adopted by this congress urge that a new and universal calendar be adopted by civil and ecclesiastical authorities throughout the world; that the new calendar be "perpetual" (i.e., that a given date of the year always fall on the same day of the week); that one day in common years and two days in leap-years be dateless; that the year consist of 364 dated days (52 weeks); that the division of the year into twelve months be retained; and, finally, that a Sunday in April be adopted as a fixed date for Easter. It was expected that the government of Switzerland would follow up this unofficial movement by inviting the countries of the world to send delegates to an official conference, in which some definite action might be taken on the subject; but the war made this impossible.

M. Nordmann's article reflects the trend of recent opinion in behalf of avoiding drastic changes in the calendar. Reforms should be based on practical rather than scientific considerations, and the new calendar should preserve such features of the present one as are not inconsistent with convenience and simplicity—the two main objects to be attained.

A Chinese Ghost Story

BY ROVER

(*Written for* THE CHINA PRESS)

From time immemorial the Chinese secretaries who are acting as the advisers of the Chinese officials throughout the breadth and length of this land of China have wielded enormous power and have always been suspected, not without foundation by any means, of fitting their posts to fill their pockets. Many of these secretaries pass on to old age and retirement without meeting any retribution, but the following story of one who was not so fortunate may be of interest to the readers of this paper, especially to those who have a taste for the spiritual and hidden things which so far are not understood by human ken.

Some twenty years ago in the city of Kaihsien in East Szechuen a man in very respectable circumstances murdered his wife, of whom he had tired. According to the Chinese law, which always ordained that the female should be a secondary consideration, this man would only have had a light punishment. If it had been the other way about and the wife had murdered her husband, then she would have been put to death by the ghastly slicing process. After the murder was committed the husband went to the yamen to report the matter. He grudged even to undergo the light punishment which would have been his lot according to the law. So he approached the Chinese secretary, and by means of a bribe induced the secretary to inform the magistrate that he had caught his wife in the act of adultery. So that instead of being punished according to the corkscrew law of China, he was rather applauded for his act.

That night the secretary, feeling he had done a good day's work, retired to bed to sleep the sleep of the just. In the dark watches of the night he was awakened by somebody shaking him roughly. Looking up to see who it was, he was alarmed to see the murdered woman with the blood streaming from her wounds bending over him. She asked him why he had done this awful thing and why he had been the means of her being murdered twice. "First my body was murdered," she said, "now you have even taken away my virtuous name." The secretary felt a power which he could not resist controlling his every movement, and as in a dream he arose from his bed and, seizing a knife he cut his throat.

The next day when his servants entered the room with the paraphernalia for his toilet, they were horror struck to find him weltering in his blood. But strange to say, he was not dead. Restoratives and the primitive medico which passes for a surgeon in China brought him round eventually. But it was a long time before he recovered from the shock and he transferred his headquarters to Chengtu. Whilst there he was very fortunate and obtained a position as the chief secretary to the viceroy. One would have thought that one experience was enough, but his love of bribery and greed for money became so notorious that he became rich, as there are always sufficient flies for every honey pot.

But all his riches could not save his wife from dying. Whilst he was still a comparatively young man, his wife died, leaving on his hands two infant children to whom he was much attached.

His aged parents and all his friends and relatives unceasingly urged him to remarry so that his children could have a mother. At length he reluctantly consented and a marriage was arranged between him and the daughter of a high Chinese official who was both young and beautiful.

After the endless preliminary observances, consultations as to the horoscope, interchange of presents and the use of middlemen at length the day before the nuptials arrived. According to the Chinese usage, the bridegroom's people give a dinner to the middlemen to thank them for their services. That dinner was in progress, everything was going well and happy, the bridegroom was assiduous in tending to the wants of the guests, and many were the cups of wine drunk. But at length the middlemen declared that the following day would be a strenuous one and made their preparations for departure. As they rose from the table, they looked for their host to thank him for the entertainment, but he was not to be seen. As it would be contrary to the Chinese etiquette to leave a feast without saying thank you, servants were despatched in every direction to find the bridegroom. Every possible place was examined without success. At length it was decided to break open the locked door of his study. When this was done, an awful sight met the eyes of the onlookers. The bridegroom was lying on the ground with his throat properly cut this time, stone dead. And on the table there was a paper which had been written by the dead man as if by dictation, in which he had recapulated all the bribes and injustices of his official life.

Whilst the party were hysterically lamenting this tragedy, and consulting how best to convey the sad news to the family of the bride, who were happily making preparations for the festivities of the morrow, a loud knocking was heard on the outer door. On sending the servant to divert the intruder with some polite excuse, the party gathered round the dead body, were absolutely stricken dumb by the entrance of the white haired father of the bride who in his deep agitation had swept aside the servant who opened the door. As the party pelted questions upon him as to why he had come at this moment, the old man explained through his tears that he knew his prospective son-in-law was dead. After mastering his emotion, the aged gentlemen told his story as follows:

"This evening about the time of the second watch our guests had mostly departed and I was resting in my room so as to gain a little strength for the exertions of the morrow. My daughter had retired as usual to the women's quarters to be bathed and have her hair done in readiness for entering the bridal chair at dawn.

"Suddenly my reverie was interrupted by the door being opened, and my eyes nearly sprang from my head as I gazed upon her. Instead of the beautiful bride I expected to see, I saw my daughter enter the room dressed in deepest mourning, with her hair all unravelled and tears streaming from her eyes. She threw herself at my feet and it was some time before I could get a coherent account of what was the matter. She told me that after her bath and hair-dressing she felt fatigued, and lying dressed as she was in her bridal robes she fell asleep on the bed. She was awakened by the sound of sobs and looking around she saw her intended husband kneeling by the side of her bed with blood streaming from his severed neck. He could not speak but with his finger dipped in his own blood he wrote on the sheet the history of his life. And at the end of same he begged me to avoid the scandal that his suicide would cause and to still go to his home tomorrow and be married to him in spirit and to mourn him as his widow. I promised him that I would do so."

The old father took from under his shaking arms a sheet wrapped in paper which on being opened it was discovered that the writing on it was an exact copy of the writing which was still lying on the study table word for word.

The next day the bride donned her gay wedding robes and with all the pomp and noise customary to a Chinese wedding she was borne to the house of her intended husband. Kneeling beside the altar she swore her lifelong chastity to the spirit of the deceased and she is alive today, dressed in her widow's clothes, a devoted mother to the fatherless children and an object of reverence to all the people who know her story.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain F. Cariesen, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, June 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain ——— will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, June 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, June 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kusakari will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, June 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain S. Takang, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, June 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Nagivation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, June 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. Fo Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, June 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, June 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Irene**, Captain C. Siepperd, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Friday, June 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 14**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at——on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4. The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, June 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SINGAPORE via MANILA.—The Str. **Arabia Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, June 18**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamaue, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 24**, ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, June 12**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain MacKenion, will leave on **Friday**, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 14**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.— The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsugaki will be dedspatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 17**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Wednesday, June 18**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Mar.	16	—	Mituku Mar	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Jap.	K.M.A.
May	10	— New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	12	— San Francisco	Korsnaes	Br.	D. & Co.
May	13	— Japan	Toyo Maru	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	13	— River Ports	Javary	Jap.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	17	—	Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	22	— Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	23	— Japan	Kokusho Maru	Jap.	
May	24	—	Senzan Maru	Jap.	
May	25	— Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
May	25	— Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	25	— Japan	Asaka M.	Jap.	
May	26	— Japan	Dalmkalo M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	26	—	Akiba Maru	Jap.	
May	29	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
May	13	— Chinwangtao	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	3	— Japan	Enshu Maru	Jap.	
June	3	— Hongkong	Liverpool M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	5	— Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	6	— Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
June	6	— Tsingtau	Kokai Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June	7	—	Brodmead	Br.	
June	7	— Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	7	— Hongkong	Taishun	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— River ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	7	— River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	7	—	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— Japan	Matsura Maru	Jap.	
June	7	— Japan	Fuku Maru	Jap.	
June	7	— Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	8	— River Ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	8	— River Ports	Luenyi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8	— River Ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
June	8	— River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	8	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
June	8	—	Kiangping	Nor.	K.M.A.
June	9	— Foochow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	9	—	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	9	— Japan	Shikano Maru	Jap.	
June	9	— Japan	Kamayoshi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	9	— Japan	Kofuku Maru	Jap.	
June	9	— Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	— Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	9	— Tsingtau	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	9	— River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	9	— Japan	Tobo Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
June	9	— Japan	Yahiko Maru	Jap.	
June	9	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	9	— Japan	Ryusei Maru	Jap.	
June	10	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	10	—	Tonglee	Chi.	
June	10	— Chinwangtao	Shingping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	10	— Japan	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
June	10	— Canton	Kamyingfat	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	10	— River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	10	— River Ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	10	— River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	10	— River Ports	Broad Arrow	Am.	Socony.
June	10	—	Daito Maru	Jap.	
June	10	— Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
June	10	— Hongkong	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	10	—	Vitim	Nor.	K.M.A.
June	11	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	11	— Manila	Westvaca	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	11	— Tientsin, ports	Hsinming	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	— Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Jap.	S. Shokai
June	11	— Japan	Yei Maru 2	Jap.	
June	11	— Japan	Konkyu Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	
June	11	— Japan	Fuyo Maru	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	11	— Foochow	L Ningshin	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	— Cruise	Siangtan	Chi.	Customs
June	11	— Amoy	Chuentao	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	11	— River Ports	Feiching		
June	11	—	Luenho		
June	11	— Hongkong	Maricopa		
June	11		Chenan		

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	12 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	13 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	14 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	17 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	21 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	21 —	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
June	27 —	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	27 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
June	29 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5 —	San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	5 —	San Francisco	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	8 —	New York	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	10 —	Seattle	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	12 —	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	13 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	24 —	San Francisco	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	7 —	San Francisco	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco			

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
West Vaca (Cargo only) June 12	S.S. Ecuador ..... June 28
S.S. Venezuela ..... June 21	S.S. Colombia ..... July 26
S.S. Ecuador ..... July 19	S.S. Venezuela ..... Aug. 23

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa ..... July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz ..... June 20

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

FOR JAPAN PORTS

———	—	— Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	—	— Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	14	— Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	14	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	17	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	18	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	20	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
———	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	15	— London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	19	— Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	— London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	22	— London	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	23	— London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	26	— London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	—	— London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3	— Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	3	— London	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
July	10	— London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	17	— Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23	— Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	24	— London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	30	— London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	—	— London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	—	— London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	12	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	9.00*S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	12	— H'kong & Canton	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	5.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	9.00*Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	13	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	13	10.00*Amoy & Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	15	D.L. H'kong & Canton	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June	16	— Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	17	D.L. H'kong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	— Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	13	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	14	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	14	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June	14	D.L. Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June	17	2.00 Dairen & Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	15,000	J. Kamiashi,	June 16	June 18
ALTAI MARU	15,000	J. Fuchigami,		July

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,	June 23	June 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	June 15	June 18

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	2,000	Y. Fukami,	June 11	June 13

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 28, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvemens for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st
S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	7th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Goverament
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	June 30
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 17
WAKANOURA MARU	5,000	Capt. D. Aoshima,	June 20
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yaouhara,	June 28

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 14
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 18
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 25

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 14

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidza,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		13.06	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Techow dep.		10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.		8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220	:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.		7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr. Yenchowfu dep.		3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Linchang dep.		1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420	:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep. Pengpu arr.		19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr. Pukow dep.		15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.38	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.25	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The W. P. E. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. E. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

AVIATOR IN FLAMES VOLPLANES 2,000 FEET AND ESCAPES ALIVE

Mail Airman Saves His Life When Explosion Ignites His Machine

New York, April 26.—Paul L. Ferron, pilot of a mail 'plane, volplaned 2,000 feet yesterday at Belmont Park with his machine and clothes afire and the flames leaping for his face. He was severely burned, but it was said at the Jamaica Hospital, where he was taken, that recovery was probable.

"It was some job," he said. "It seemed as though it took me hours to come down. My clothes were on fire and the flames were mounting toward my face. All I could do was to hold one hand over my mouth and eyes and unbuckle my safety strap so as to be ready to jump."

He was driving a rebuilt De Haviland 4 and had ascended for a test run preparatory to starting for Washington. Just as he was about to descend there was an explosion, his engine stalled and flames burst out beside him. With his engine dead he had to reach the earth before the fire got to his lungs, yet regulate his pace lest his speed fan the flames into the gasoline tank.

Somehow he made it, beating the fire and avoiding a violent landing. As his machine touched ground Ferron flung himself from the seat and rolled frantically to extinguish the fire in his clothing. His plight had been seen and help was at hand. The flames were smothered quickly and he was sent to the hospital. His left leg, hands and face were burned.

Mechanics put out the fire in the airplane before it reached the gasoline tank, but the machine was virtually wrecked.

INDUSTRIES IN BELGIUM

American Consul Tells Of Those Of Textiles And Glass

In spite of reports of a general wrecking of Belgian industrial plants by the Germans during the war, spindles were destroyed in only nine of the forty-five flax, hemp, and jute spinning mills of that country. Lists of the damaged and undamaged plants have been forwarded to the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Consul C. R. Nasmith, who is stationed at Brussels. Mr. Nasmith was furnished the lists by the Central Office of the Manufacturers' Co-Operative Society, which is situated in Ghent.

Mr. Nasmith was also informed by the Central Office that at least one-tenth of the 380,000 spindles in the Belgian mills of the kind specified were destroyed during the fighting. Of the 340,000 that remain, at least one-third will be able to operate when coal, oil, and raw materials are available. The reminder may be set in motion when the belting, machinery, copper, etc., taken away by the Germans are replaced.

Consul Nasmith has also sent the bureau a report on the condition of the Belgian glass industry, in which he says that all the Belgian window glass factories are intact and can produce on very short notice. The raw materials and labor are also on hand, and the only question to be settled is that of the labor contract. The price of glass is at present 650 percent higher than in 1914.

As to the plate-glass industry, Mr. Nasmith reports that with the exception of the factory at Courcelles, the property of an American concern, the Belgian factories have not suffered very much. With the exception of the Val-St. Lambert factory, the majority of factories are making half-crystal glass, and have been manufacturing during the war. Mr. Nasmith concludes by saying that there was only one bottle factory in Belgium in 1914, and that was at Jumet, where two furnaces were in operation during the war and continue to work. A new factory is being constructed at Merxem, near Antwerp, with three furnaces with basins, which will work by means of a French system similar to the Owens.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Hsinming	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, June 14.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Asia	..	20.30	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	11.00	10.30
Japan & America	Kumano M.	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	E. of Asia	20.30	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	..	..	A18.00	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, June 16.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00

† Parcels only.
A Money orders and parcel post 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
Y P D	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
8 P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
Y P D	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
Y P D	June 2		Comdr. Behring	Rus. gun-boat
2 C	June 5		Quiros	Am. gun-boat

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor. K.M.A.
June 11	—	Manila	Westvaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 11	—	Tientsin, ports	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	—	Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
June 11	—	Japan	Yei Maru 2	Jap. S. Shokai
June 11	—	Japan	Konkyu Maru	Jap.
June 11	—	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 11	—	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.
June 11	—	Foochow	L Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
June 11	—	Wuhu	Siangtan	Br. B. & S.
June 11	—	Cruise	Chuentao	Chi. Customs
June 11	—	Amoy	Fefching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	—	River Ports	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 11	—		Maricopa	
June 11	—	Hongkong	Chenan	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 11	—	Shawshing	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
June 11	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 11	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 11	—	Tamaye Maru	Jap.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Franrisco
- Tenyo Maru ..... May 10
- Tascalusa ..... May 22
- Colombia ..... May 24
- Shinyo Mariu ..... May 26
- Taiyu Maru ..... May 27
- Uncas ..... May 29
- Windber ..... June 2

For Tacoma
- Grayson ..... May 24
- Africa Maru ..... May 27

For Vancouver
- Empress of Russia ..... May 10
- Melville Dollar ..... May 22
- Methven ..... May 26

For New York Via Panama
- Celtic Prince ..... May 24

For London, etc.
- Carmarthenshire ..... May 10
- Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 12
- Lycaon ..... May 20
- Neuralia ..... May 24
- Kaga Maru ..... May 26
- Mentor ..... May 27
- Amur Maru ..... May 29
- Tokushima Maru ..... May 30
- Yokohama Maru ..... June 9
- Rhesus ..... June 10

For Liverpool
- Pakling ..... May 11
- Stentor ..... June 5

For Marseilles
- Paul Lecat ..... May 10
- Sanno Maru ..... May 30
- Indo Maru ..... June 8

For Bombay
- Dilwara ..... May 19

For Java
- Tjimanock ..... June 7

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The B.A.T. s.s. Justin, with a big mail from the States, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Talthybius, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai via Tsingtau on Saturday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera left Bombay for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong last Saturday and may be expected to arrive here on June 28.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai at noon today and is due at Woosung on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. The tender with passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about four o'clock. The Asia sails for Vancouver on Sunday morning and the tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m. Saturday and 6:30 a.m. Sunday.

The P.M. s.s. West Vaca arrived in Shanghai from Manila yesterday and will leave for San Francisco tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau and Dairen tomorrow and will sail for Dairen direct on Saturday. The tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Launch Services

Saturday, June 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.S. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Sunday, June 15, 1919.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 6:30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 17, 1919.

The tender conveing passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Very hot weather with thunder formations all over the continent where the pressures read considerably below the average. Dead calm or variable breezes on our coasts. A typhoon of moderate intensity is shown crossing Central Luzon in a WNW direction.

11.—Gloomy close weather with showers during the night and the morning. Distant thunderclaps in the morning at times.

Wednesday, June 11, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.59	29.61
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.02	-0.04
Variation for 12 hrs.	†0.03	-0.02
Wind—Direction	SE	ESE
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	3.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	75°4	78°1
Humidity	93	96
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.01	0.07

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 S.
North China	Tls. 220
Union of Canton	Tls. 152½ x R
Yangtsze	$245 B. [S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$150
Indo-China Pref	195/-
"Shell"	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (I)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Yuen	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$151 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 129
New Eng. Works	Tls. 23½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 96 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$92 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 262½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 180 B.
Oriental	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 184
Kungyik	Tls. 30 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 12½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$153 B.
Green Island	$7.45 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 3 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. Central 298

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Asia ....June 14

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 14

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per B.A.T. s.s. Justin.....June 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru June 14

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Nera .....June 20

From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera..June 28

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast B	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express B	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast B	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express B	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking	dep.	....	7.35	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Government Ownership Advocated For U.S. Ships

Pacific Coast Master Believes Public Control Will Advance Interests Of Merchant Marine Best

Seattle, May 7.—Government ownership of the country's merchant fleet, equalisation of the wages paid Shipping Board deck officers so that the Pacific Coast officers will receive the same remuneration as those on the Atlantic Coast, and the abolition of the Shipping Board's Sea Service Bureau, were advocated by Capt. William A. Wescott, president of the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific in a report to that organisation's Pacific Coast conference in Seattle last night.

He reported that 400 or more licensed deck officers on the Pacific Coast are out of work at the present time.

The Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific has a membership of 1,750 ship officers in the ocean and coastwise routes. It began the coast conference yesterday in the quarters of the Seattle branch in the Arcade Building, of which Capt. P. Mullen is business manager. The conference is being held to promote a better understanding among the members and to take up the matters discussed in President Wescott's report. This is the first coastwide conference of the kind ever held by the organisation.

Must Build Up Merchant Marine

"Our association stands firm in its adherence to the policy that the American merchant marine must be built up," said President Wescott in his report to the conference, "but we do not believe that private ownership will be able to keep the American flag flying over our ships, because of the element of foreign interests. Privates owners maintained before the war that they could not operate ships under the American flag without a subsidy, and if this be true, how will it be possible for them to operate the ships in the new peace era without a subsidy?

"In behalf of the people of the United States, the government can operate the American merchant marine in the interests of all. It can do this, even if it operates at a loss of G. $150,000,000 a year. Before the war, it is estimated, we paid G. $300,000,000 a year to foreign shipowners for carrying our commerce. Half of that commerce, it is admitted, should be carried in American bottoms.

"Thus, even if the government operated at a loss of G. $150,000,000 a year, the country would be richer by that sum, for the money would remain in the United States instead of going into the treasury of the foreign shipowner. As a nation, we could better afford to 'lose' that huge sum to our own people than to let it be shipped abroad to enrich the foreigner. Which is the better plan for America? There is only one answer. Let us keep the G. $150,000,000 in the United States.

Help Pay National Debt

"That annual saving for fifty years, plus compound interest, would amount to a sum that would wipe out a great part of our national debt.

"The United States Shipping Board is paying its deck officers on the Atlantic fifteen percent more than it is paying the same officers on the Pacific. The association is seeking to have this difference eliminated, to have wages on both coasts equalised.

"While the United States was at war, the officers of the Pacific Coast asked for nothing in the line of wage increases. They felt that such a demand would not be justified at a time when our boys were streaming across to France—thousands of them never to return—for G. $30 a month and the army rations. Our soldiers received no bonus for fighting, but mariners on the Atlantic demanded and received a bonus for going across that ocean.

"If the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific had had its way, no government official, no corporation officer, no citizen, no matter what his occupation or conditions, would have received more than G. $30 a month plus army rations during the war period, with the regular military allowance for children and wives. If this plan had been followed, we would not have been troubled with reconstruction era problems. At the close of the war, everything would have dropped back to its normal status and there would be no unrest today.

Entire Nation In Arms

"When a nation of free men, such as ours, is compelled to take up arms in defense of liberty, it means that an entire nation is in arms, that everybody is a defender of the flag, and no man, no matter what his occupation or position, should receive a cent more than the soldier who goes out to meet the enemy with fixed bayonet, to conquer or die. We should all go on $30 a month and army rations.

"The Sea Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board has engaged the serious attention of our association for months. There is no doubt but that there was merit in increasing the number of licensed men during the period of the war, but that condition is past. We believe it is a waste of public moneys to continue the government navigation schools, training ships and Sea Service Bureau on the Pacific Coast. If it is necessary to train more seamen, let them be trained on board ship in the various trades.

"In so far as licensed men are concerned, there is a large surplus, more than 400 on the Pacific Coast at the present time, and many who obtained licenses have returned to the shore occupations that they followed before the war. There are no vacancies for them. At the present moment, we have thirty members who are working as fishermen in Alaskan waters because they were unable to obtain berths at sea.

Law Against Crimping

"Recently the Sea Service Bureau announced that it would charge $2.50 for each officer and man furnished to a ship. The Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific is loath to believe that our government would permit any bureau to charges the shipowner $2.50 for each man furnished, there being a law against crimping. But it looks as if the bureau is trying to beat the game and put the crime on the shipowner, whereas the old boarding houses used to put the crimp on the sailor.

"Although we have a surplus of unemployed members, the association continues to grow, due to the steady issuance of new licenses now running at the rate of not less than fifteen a week on the coast. It is time that the government considered quality instead of quantity. The association knows of cases where licenses have been issued to men who were not qualified, one man being licensed as a deck officer who did not know the compass or how to steer a ship. This man was a graduate of one of the government schools."

The Pacific Coast conference of the association will continue this morning and afternoon and in the evening Captain Wescott will leave for Portland, Ore., where he will spend several days. He will then return to his headquarters in San Francisco.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT
Open Air Cinema Show
FANNY WARD
in
"A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE"
5 Parts Comedy

Pathe's American Gazette and Comedies

Coming ! Coming !
ON A SHORT VISIT
TO SHANGHAI
ALADDIN FROM BROADWAY
New York, U. S. A.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

The Coolest and Most Comfortable Theatre;
Opens Into External Air On Three Sides.

Tonight —— Tonight
Griffith's Special Production
Released by Triangle Company
"HOODOO AN"
Five Parts
Starring Mae Marsh and Robt. Harron
Two Well Known Artists
A Very Interesting And Pleasing Film

Also Showing
"ZIGOMAR"
2nd Series. 4 Parts
Very Amusing And Clever Detective Picture

Reasonable Charges:
Dress Circle, 40 Cents:
Box Seat, 50 Cents.

APOLLO THEATRE Thursday, June 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE
In a Five-Part Gold Rooster Film
"POTS AND PANS PEGGY"
"POTS AND PANS PEGGY"
Gladys is just lovable in her character as the Irish servant girl, and her Irishisms are great. Everyboy likes this winsome comedienne, and you will have a good time with this clever picture.
British Gazette — PATHE'S — American Gazette
Lonesome Luke in "Wanted $5,000"
Harold Lloyd gets home with the laughs in this film.
A good fun picture.

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. "THE LAMB" | Matinee, Sunday 4 p.m. "Pots-And-Pans-Peggy"

On Monday Next
ANTONIO MORENO
— in —
"Aladdin from Broadway"
A Five-Part Comedy Drama of the kind you just revel in.

WOMEN ARE PRODUCERS OF MOVING PICTURES

Two In New York Are Engaged In Preparation Of Educational Films

ALSO WRITE SCENARIOS

One Thing They Show Pictorially Is How To Walk And How Not To Walk

New York, May 2.—Two New York women, Marguerite Gove and Ora Carter Colton, are working hard on an educational idea for motion pictures.

If you were privileged to look into the inside workings of the business they have built up around them you would form an idea of the many difficulties they meet, first of translating a mere idea into a thing that moves and then of procuring the material. There are the old movies showing the wonders of nature, rocks and waterfalls and animals, but when it comes to showing snow crystals, for instance, how they are formed, how they fall and all of the intricate phases of their short lives, that is another story.

These movie enthusiasts contend that anything calculated to give inspiration to those who witness the fast-moving picture is of real and immediate educational value. Therefore they go in for the picturing of anything from science in its myriad forms to athletic feats and the decoration of homes.

For this work an imagination trained and specially adapted is a necessary attribute. Not every person is capable of visualising a picture once the idea has been conceived. These women must have a specialised gift which enables them to choose the educational proposition which will translate itself into a screen subject. Not every subject, interesting though it may be in prospect, can be made to carry weight in the movie. For instance, they tell the story of how some one had the brilliant idea of taking some pictures of a millionaire rag picker and how he carried on his business. Dramatic enough in itself was the raw idea, but when it came to the taking of the pictures there were nothing but rags, rags, rags. The pictures wouldn't cover an inch of space in the process of education. One might listen to the story with all the enthusiasm in the world and go away full of the idea of collecting rags for the rest of his life, but when it came to looking at yards and yards of pictures of rags in piles, in wagonloads and in boatloads, then the interest rapidly oozed away.

Once the idea had been snared, tested, and found valuable for the educational movie business, there comes the stressful time of going about to get permission and co-operation in the business of taking the pictures. At first, these women say, they encountered serious difficulties. Movies had not the best name in the world from a serious educational point of view. But they find now that there is hardly a man or woman of learning who is not willing to give his discovery or invention or whatever it may be to the world. He wants the public to know what he is doing, and gradually he is coming to believe that through the medium of the movie show he is enabled to educate the public.

The next step in producing an educational movie is the writing of the scenario and the preparation of the instructions for the director of the picture. All this is done by these women who originate the idea. They write the captions which will appear upon the screen to help the public understand, after they have visualised their hole series of pictures and have procured permission and intelligent help on the subject to be photographed.

Work has been carried on by this educational film company in the direction of education about public health as well as individual health. Then there is the education directed toward general accomplishment, the theory being that what one has done one can do, and that the picture of something actually accomplished and finished will be an inspiration for others. So, they picture an interior decorator at work in the house of a modern writer of prominence, showing the actual decorating of that home from start to finish. For those whose business it is to keep the hearth fires burning a picture of this sort carries with it inspiration for new ideas in making their homes livable.

Then there is the education which at the same time is entertaining. Take, for instance, the tin can toy man who has been put into a movie by this company. He is a teacher of metal work at Columbia University, and one day it occurred to him that he could make toys out of discarded tin cans. So he knocked them apart and put them together again and painted and lacquered them until he had produced toys unique, humorous, and joyous for children to play with. Forthwith the two women put him into the educational movies, thereby educating the public and adding a touch of gayety to the movie.

Another reel showed a young woman making stuffed animals for children to play with. They showed her first at the Zoo making friends with the real animals. Then they took her in her studio working out the patterns for the stuffed species, and then they showed her pushing in the padding to give them the proper shapes. That is not all, for they proceed to animate those strange looking beasts, making them indulge in antics.

Then they take pictures of sports, corrective health exercises and those merely for entertainment, and put them into the educational movies. They say that they cannot put football on the screen successfully, but they can do baseball, because the figures of the men stand at such great intervals and give space in which to show the fine points of their work. They have fencing pictures and boxing pictures and pictures showing girls at basketball. They have taken many positions of gymnastic exercises at Columbia, showing first the improper way to stand, walk, etc., and then the proper way. They discovered that 80 percent of the women of the world were accustomed to walk wrongly and to hold themselves in incorrect positions.

Pictures made of run-down heels, pictures of the chorus girl's feet, of the mannish woman's feet, of the hodcarrier's feet; in fact, of all sorts and conditions of shoes on feet. The supposition was that the hint was broad enough, and that one, after seeing that picture, would not dare to venture forth too badly shod, for they would by chance be picturing themselves as provoking just such mirthful laughter as filled the theater when the picture was shown.

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Chinese Benevolent Association
On account of the closing of the stores in Shanghai and consequent upset to business, we have decided to
POSTPONE
the Drawing Date for One Week
Instead of June 8th, it will take place on June 15th.
23929

SHOWING AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE
On June 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and Matinee on Sunday
"SPORTING LIFE"
SEVEN PARTS

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE
On June 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th and Matinee on Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
MABEL NORMAND
in **"DODGING A MILLION"**
SEVEN PARTS
ADMISSION PRICES: CIRCLE $1.50, STALLS $1.00. Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO.

Weather
Cloudy, warmer weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 85.9 and the minimum 75.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.8 and 63.0.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BERLIN ANSWERED TODAY; HAS UNTIL JUNE 18 TO SIGN

This Was Program That Allies Decided Upon Earlier In Week

PLANS TO RESIST

Teuton Militarists Will Oppose Terms Imposed, London Hears

AUSTRIA NOTIFIED

She Is Given 15 Days In Which To Consider Her Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The Allies have decided to deliver their reply to the German counter-proposals on the 13th and to give the Germans five days to accept or reject the Treaty.

The Council of Four is considering the Commission's report dealing with various features of the German proposals.

Germans Leave Saturday

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The counter-reply of the Allies will be handed to the Germans on Friday, the 13th. The German Delegation will leave for Berlin on Saturday.

The Council of Four today heard M. Gratiano on the subject of the Czecho-Slovak frontier and the frontier between Rumania and Hungary.

It seems to be settled that a plebiscite will be granted for Silesia.

Admit Germany To League

The Big Four also reached a decision on the subject of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations on a date to be fixed in advance, which was proposed by Lord Cecil and strongly opposed by M. Clemenceau.

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Renner, has addressed his first note to the Conference. He protests against the dismemberment of Austria.

Austrians Get Notice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The Austrians have been given fifteen days to consider the Treaty.

Plan Resistance

London, June 3.—A German Council of military leaders has decided to oppose the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Calls Terms Impossible

Vienna, June 7.—President Sietz, in an address to the Austrian National Assembly, declared that the peace terms are impossible and mean the starvation of Austria.

Allies Taking No Action With New German Republic

Paris, June 7.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau handed the Conference a letter today protesting against the establishment of the Rhenish Republic.

The Allied Council thinks the political evolution of Germany concerns the Germans alone.

The various Commissions of the Peace Conference worked yesterday on the reply to the German counter-proposals. This will be in two parts; a brief answer to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau covering the note and a long reasoned reply dealing seriatim with the German proposals.

It is now certain that the Allies' reply will be sent to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at the end of next week.

Discuss Other Austrian Terms

Paris, June 5.—The Council of Four today discussed the reserved clauses of the Austrian Treaty, M. Tardieu and M. Loucheur attending for the consideration by the Council of the Reparation clauses.

The small Powers assert that if the great Powers insist upon the right to intrude in domestic affairs, the League of Nations will also have a right to investigate the matters of Japanese landowners in California and the negro voting question in the Southern States.

Rantzau At Cologne

Paris, June 7.—It develops that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who left Versailles on Friday, is now sitting at Cologne and it is understood that he intends to confer with Cardinal von Hartmann there.

The newspapers say that his visit is connected with events in the Rhineland rather than the Peace Conference.

St Germains, June 7.—The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Renner, has returned from Feldkirch, where he held a conference with the Austrian representatives from Vienna.

Airman Is Planning Non-Stop Flight From New York To Frisco

Lieutenant O. L. Locklear.

Lieutenant Ormer L. Locklear, one of the world's most daring aerial acrobats, is planning a non-stop flight from New York to San Francisco. Lieutenant Locklear will attempt the long flight as soon as he obtains his discharge from the Aviation Section of the U. S. Army. The feature of his proposed flight will be the refilling of his plane's gasoline tanks through a dangling tube dropped from other planes at various points along the route. Lieutenant Locklear has become famous throughout the country through his daring stunts while in the air. He has been photographed jumping from one plane to another while thousands of feet in the air. He walks on the fuselage, hangs on a strut, calmly leans on a rudder, or gets a closer view of the ground beneath by hanging from the bottom of the plane.

Telegraph Operators In America To Strike

Order For Eleventh Of June Is Expected To Affect 60,000 Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, June 7.—A strike of telegraph operators has been ordered for the 11th. It is expected to affect 60,000 telegraph employes, of whom 25,000 are unionists.

Americans Go Home From Northern Russia

Original Expeditionary Force Sent To Archangel To Be Relieved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 7.—General March has announced that the original American Expeditionary Force at Archangel will have sailed for home within a fortnight.

He was unable to forecast the date on which the American forces in Archangel will be withdrawn.

City Of Paris Given The Croix de Guerre

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.)—The Croix de Guerre has been conferred on the City of Paris.

France's War Bonds Having Active Sale

Increase Looked For In June In Sales Of National Defense Securities

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.)—The sale of national defense bonds and the ordinary issues of the treasury, after deducting all discounts and renewals, totaled 1,910 millions of francs during the second half of the month of May. For June the share for the first fortnight ought to total more than for the month of May, which was 2,078 millions against 1,659 millions in April.

President Hsu Ready To Quit, He Tells Parliament, Unless He Has Its Full Support

Makes Plea For Vote Of Confidence And Says In Stand He Took On Treaty Signing He Was Betrayed By Anfuites

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 11.—The President's communication to Parliament yesterday afternoon amounted to a request for a vote of confidence.

On receiving the resignation of the Cabinet, the President drafted his own resignation and then drew up a memorandum informing Parliament that the Anfu Club had distinctly given him to understand that it would support the signing of the Peace Treaty. With that understanding, he said, he had somewhat committed himself to that course as he felt it would be to the interests of the country, although he personally did not favor signing the Peace Treaty without a reservation.

As the time arranged for the signature is drawing near, he said, no time should be wasted but without the whole-hearted support of Parliament he could do nothing more.

Asks For Expression

He therefore asked for an unequivocal expression of Parliament's support, both for his external and domestic policies and, failing that promise, he would immediately submit his own and the Cabinet's resignations.

The business of Parliament today was to discuss the Budget, but when the Senate and the House of Representatives opened the Chairman informed the members that, in their opinion, Parliament was unable legally to receive the President's resignation.

The Chairman then visited President Hsu Shih-chang and it is understood that they had assured him of their support.

It is believed that this does not bring the incident to a close as the matter must be submitted to Parliament formally, which has not yet been done.

Anfuites Furious

It is reported that Tuan Chi-jui and the Anfu Club were furious when the President accepted the resignations of Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu and the Club's statement regarding the Peace Treaty is in the nature of a reprisal.

It is also reported that the Anfu Club intends to impeach Hsiung Hsi-ling, Lin Chang-min and Wang Tah-hsieh the Chinputang members of the Diplomatic Committee.

The Chinputang Party is now further from office than ever and there are signs it will support the Government as the triumphs of the Militarists would be a calamity for the Moderates.

Advise Ending Strike

The Peking Students' Association in a circular telegram to the Chambers of Commerce advise immediately ending the strike owing to the dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu.

At the afternoon session of both the Senate and House of Representatives, which was held in camera, it was resolved that Parliament is not legally able to accept the President's resignation.

The Chairman returned the President's memorandum this morning and gave an undertaking to support him under certain conditions.

Militarists Are Active

The Militarists are extremely active preparing the next move. Much uneasiness prevails owing to the belief that the Militarists intend attempting a coup d'etat shortly in which they propose to issue a domestic loan and bonds totaling $400,000,000, though obviously the Chinese will not subscribe.

Peking And Tientsin Feel Effect Of Shanghai Strike

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 9.—Chinese business circles at Peking and Tientsin were reported to be considerably agitated at the possibility of interference with remittances from Shanghai, and to have implored the Government to "clear up the political situation."

The Shuntien Shih Pao reports that both the old and new Chihotung cliques will be absorbed by the Anfu Club, with a view to creating a "Government organisation." This appears to be another way of saying that Mr. Liang Hsi-yi has gone over to the Anfu Club, for there was never any doubt about Mr. Tsao, the head of the new clique. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Liang has no intention of definitely committing himself to the Club, at this most unfavorable moment.

As was expected, owing to the rapid march of events during the past few days, the Japanese Minister has not yet presented the note of protest to the Chinese Government in connection with the spirit of hostility that has recently been shown in China towards Japanese. The note will probably require revision now.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP STRIKE GROWING MORE SERIOUS

General Tie-Up In Ports Is Forcing Other Workers Into Idleness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, June 12.—The Australian shipping strike continues serious and it is throwing other workers idle every day.

A serious split has occurred among the New South Wales seamen.

Army Of Balgarians Marching On Servia

Mobilised Force Proceeding Toward Frontier, Says Balkan News Agency

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 6.—According to the Balkan News Agency, part of the Bulgarian army has been mobilised and is marching on the Servian frontier.

Wilson May Go Home Within A Fortnight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 8.—It is regarded as probable that President Wilson will sail for home in a fortnight.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY MEETS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, June 7.—The National Assembly has been convened for the 12th.

TEXT OF PEACE TREATY WITHHELD BY AMERICANS

Delegation Apparently Will Not Authorise Publication Until It Is Signed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The United States Peace Delegation is apparently firmly decided not to authorise the publication of the German Treaty of Peace until it is signed and not even to communicate the official text in its present form to the United States Senate.

PARIS STRIKE OUTLOOK IS SOMEWHAT IMPROVED

Passenger Transport Service Is Better And Agreements In Some Lines Are Reached

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The labor situation in the region of Paris yesterday showed signs of improvement, especially regarding passenger transport services.

In the metal and engineering trades an agreement on some points was reached between the workers and employers. The discussion continues today. Nowhere has there been signs of disorder or of a Bolshevist tendency.

Movement Is Orderly

Paris, June 5.—The strike outlook is better in Paris. The Metro service is restricted but the movement is orderly. It is estimated that the strikers in the Paris district, mostly in the metal and engineering trades, number 350,000. The general situation in Paris remains absolutely calm.

Italy's Representatives In Paris

Baron Sonnino Premier Orlando.

Nicaragua Requests U.S. To Land Troops

Reason Given Is That Invasion Of Costa Ricans Into Country Is Feared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 8.—Nicaragua has requested the United States to land troops to prevent the Costa Ricans from invading Nicaragua.

BUDAPEST COMMUNISTS FIGHTING WITH CZECHS

Reported Red Army In Western Hungary Has Killed Thousands Of Peasants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, June 7.—Severe fighting is in progress between Vienna and Budapest between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Communists. The latter have crossed the River Nyitra and are now threatening Presburg.

Massacre Of Peasants

Vienna, June 8.—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the Red Army in consequence of revolts in Western Hungary.

Afghanistan Troops Are Growing Restive

Lawlessness On Increase Due To Lack Of Discipline In The Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, June 10.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar says that there are numerous reports from Jellalabad of increasing unrest in the Afghan army, the want of discipline among the troops, growing lawlessness in the districts and a certain reaction in Kabul, where people agree that the power rests in the hands of the soldiers. The Kabulis are afraid to discuss events and it is impossible to discover what is happening in the Royal Palace.

Activity In Various Areas

Simla, June 9.—The village of Baghber, south of Peshawar, which was suspected of harboring bad characters, was surrounded by cavalry yesterday and several arrests were made.

The Afghan troops are still active on the Paiwar border.

Nadir Khan has reached Matun with his Afghan troops. The tribesmen he incited to rise bitterly accuse the Afghans of having betrayed them.

The lashkars in Derajat are reported to be dispersing, but the Azai Post, fifteen miles north of Tank, has been attacked by Bhittannis and Mahsuds.

The situation in Zhob has improved but gangs of tribesmen are still about and localities remain unsettled.

Austrian Captain, Spy, To Be Shot In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The Austrian Captain French has been sentenced to death as a spy and shot.

Troubles In Ireland Reported To Wilson

Delegation From U.S. Say Guerilla Warfare Is In Progress There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 9.—The Irish-American delegates who recently visited Ireland report to President Wilson that a guerilla warfare is going on in Ireland.

PARISIANS HEAR VIEWS OF SHANTUNG OFFICIAL

What Control Of Tsingtau By Japanese Means Pointed Out By Kong Siang-ko

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 5.—Mr. Kong Siang-ko, President of the Provincial Council of Shantung, said at a banquet given in his honor in Paris, "the Chinese have been servants of the same ideals of justice and humanity for centuries. Now the bay of Tsingtau and the control of all the Custom houses in the district are in the hands of the Japanese and the Japanese have got a monopoly on the coal in Shantung, by control of the railways all China is threatened by the Japanese occupation of Shantung."

De Ronarch At Toulon Holding Conferences

Rear Admiral Who Is Minister Of Marine Interviews Head Of Naval Squadron

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Toulon, June 11.—(Via Koukaza.)—Rear-Admiral de Ronarch, Chief of the General Staff and Minister of Marine, arrived on Saturday evening at Toulon. He was received at the Prefecture by the Admiral-Prefect, with whom he had a long interview. Rear Admiral de Ronarch also had an interview with Admiral Bon, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Squadron, today.

Japanese Destoyers On Way To Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 12.—Four Japanese destroyers left Sasebo for Shanghai because of the strike situation there.

American Silk Mills Grant Wage Increase

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paterson, N. J., June 9.—Increases in wages ranging from ten to twenty percent have been granted to 27,000 workers in the silk mill.

TURKISH MISSION IN FRANCE

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Turkish mission is expected to arrive at Vaucresson on Thursday evening.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The Turkish Government has apointed a delegation to the Peace Conference under the leadership of Damas Fered Pasha.

CHINESE IS KILLED IN POLICE CLASH WITH PARADE MOB

Riot Precipitated When Marchers Are Turned Back From Settlement

NINE IN HOSPITAL

Officers Retreat Under Storm Of Missiles And Vaughan Shoots

NO STUDENTS HURT

Situation Develops After Shops Open And Strike Is Declared Off

After practically normal conditions had been restored in the Settlements yesterday there came a flare-up last night in Shantung Road, developing in a flash into the most serious situation of the week, when police were forced to fire into the mob, killing one Chinese—possibly two—while nine others were wounded or injured seriously enough to be sent to hospital and the police themselves suffered injuries and were targets of a furious bombardment of missiles from the crowd on the street and in overlooking tea shops. A second disturbance occurred shortly afterward in Manila Road, Sinza District, where three Koreans mistaken for Japanese, were seriously mauled by a mob. Immediately after the Shantung Road shooting every shop in the district shut tight.

The clash in Shantung-Road, just south of Canton Road, came when a crowd of paraders attempted to cross from the French into the International Settlement, were met by Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan and other police, and the issue was forced. The paraders were not students.

No Students Among Injured

The complete list of those treated at the Shantung Road Hospital follows. The dead man is unknown.

Tau Tuh-oong, brass polisher living in an alleyway off Shantung Road, bullet wound in right elbow.

Mau Kwe-faung, shop assistant in the Native City, bullet wound in right calf.

Wong Dzang-tsung, cigarette shop clerk living in the French Concession, bullet wound in right thigh.

Lok Kyuin-tseu, a native of Kashing. He is a hawker living at Wuhu Road. Bullet wound in right knee.

Tang Ah-tsung, pottery shop laborer living at Woochow Road, scalp wound.

Wang Zau-kwe, hawker who lives in the Native City, scalp wound.

Wang Su-chong, native of Soochow living in the Native City, lance wound in right calf.

Dzung Yeu-le, native of Ningpo, laborer, scalp wound.

Li Oen-ching, unemployed, lance wound on left upper arm.

How The Melee Started

Several hundred paraders, some bearing white flags describing themselves as members of the "Commercial Union of Hsin Shun Kai," Chinese for Rue de La Mission in the French Concession, attempted to enter the Settlement by way of Shantung Road last night at 9:30 o'clock.

The Chinese constables on duty attempted to persuade them not to continue their march and when the paraders insisted the constables telephoned the Central Police Station for assistance.

Trooper Sergeant E. C. Rock and four troopers started for the scene, closely followed on foot by Detective Sergeant J. Sullivan and Sergeant W. Robertson. Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan and Sub-Inspector J. Sinclair, who is to take over the Central Station when Mr. Vaughan leaves for Vancouver on Saturday, were making the rounds of the district and they arrived at the corner of Canton and Shantung Road shortly after the troopers had swung into Shantung Road.

Sergeant Rock, with his mounted Indians met the paraders near King Loong Ka, an alleyway off Shantung Road midway between Canton Road and Avenue Edward VII. He urged them to return to the French Concession, argued that the police must enforce the regulation of the Municipal Council that forbade paraders

entering the Settlement and when they refused to turn back, Sergeant Rock and the troopers charged the crowd.

Four times the mounted men drove through the crowd. They were met with a fusillade of stones, chairs, tables, knives, buckets, shoes, stools —anything that could be thrown from the street or from overlooking tea houses. One Sikh trooper, hit on the head by a small table, fell from his pony, cutting his head badly on the cobblestones. Before the Chinese could reach him, he remounted, after sweeping his lance about his head several times to keep the crowd away.

The troopers fought but were gradually forced to give ground. Then the crowd rushed through and by the resisting mounted men and toward Canton Road.

More Help Sent For

Sergeants Sullivan and Robertson attempted to stem the mob—Robertson was hit on the head by a stool—and sustained an ugly cut. Sullivan was unhurt.

It was here that Chief Inspector Vaughan and Sub-Inspector Sinclair arrived. The Chief Inspector sent for help as soon as he saw how ugly the situation appeared. Sinclair went west along Canton Road to meet the throng attracted by the Sikhs.

The crowd bore down on Canton Road despite the efforts of Rock and his Sikhs and soon Chief Inspector Vaughan, unarmed and with only a Chinese constable near, faced the possibility of being surrounded by the crowds coming in two directions from Canton Road and the angry paraders from Shantung Road. Sinclair started down Shantung Road, and was ordered back, the troopers were drawing back—one of them was still dazed from the crack on the head—and Chief Inspector Vaughan did the only thing he could do.

Inspector Vaughan Makes Stand

Grabbing the carbine from the Chinese constable, he fired as the crowd was forty yards away—an angry crowd, hurling everything within reach at the police. Three more shots sounded and four men dropped, one of them killed instantly by a bullet that pierced his brain.

Then the crowd retreated, wounded men took shelter in nearly dwellings, one who was shot through the right thigh finding refuge in a Japanese house. One of the policemen said he saw two men lying in the street and although several houses were searched later by the police, a second body was not found.

Every electric light globe from Avenue Edward VII to Canton Road was broken in the fracas and several windows were shattered in tea houses when missiles were hurled through at the police. Searchlights were necessary when investigating detectives arrived.

Machine-Gun Sent For

After the shooting there was no trouble although the crowds that assembled were ugly. Every foreigner at Central Station except the sergeant on duty, H. J. Jefferson, and every available Sikh constable, was sent to the scene. Twenty members of the Portuguese Company, with a machine-gun, were rushed from the Town Hall. The machine-gun was stationed at the Settlement side of Avenue Edward VII. Another machine-gun was sent to the Central Police Station.

A detail of Light Horse was despatched to the scene and when Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Assistant Superintendant of Police, arrived he sent for Special Constables on duty at Louza. Mr. J. J. Keegan was in charge of the 20 constables.

Later Chief Inspector T. Kerrigan sent men to Central to meet any further emergency.

French volunteers under Lieut. Groesboes and twelve French and 50 Annamite police were rushed to Avenue Edward VII, anticipating trouble over the boundary.

Investigation Is Begun

An investigation quickly followed, the affair. Chief Detective Officer Armstrong and Detectives T. P. Givens, J. Cruickshank and J. Sullivan going over the ground with Major Hilton-Johnson.

The street, cluttered with every possible sort of missile, was cleared and the objects hurled at the police were collected and sent to the station, the dead body was removed to the mortuary and the wounded to Shantung Road Hospital. C. D. O. Armstrong queried several residents along the streets but ordered no arrests. An ineffectual search was made for the second man reported killed.

Before the arrival of the Major Hilton-Johnson and Mr. Armstrong, Sergeant Robertson arrested a Chinese with whom he had a tussle on the street, at the height of the fighting. The man was taken in a barber shop in King Loong Ka. He was recognised by a bruised head, the result of his struggle with the police sergeant. Wounded men will also be held for the police investigation.

The number of injured is unknown. There are four at the Shantung Road Hospital suffering from bullet wounds. Five others sustained lance and scalp wounds. One is known to be dead and there is doubt about the second. None of the injured or dead men are students.

Fracas Close Shops

As the crowd attempted to parade into the Settlement from Avenue Edward VII, shops on Shantung Road closed their doors and shutters were hastily put up. When the shots were heard, every shop in the neighborhood followed suit.

Police Stop Paraders

Although celebrating students were allowed to parade in the Chinese City and in the French Concession, orders were circulated to all police stations of the Settlement to prohibit any processions within the Settlement boundaries.

Several hundred students, carrying flags and banners and headed by a band were stopped yesterday afternoon at Minghong and Seward Road by Chief Inspector Bourke of the Hongkew Station, a detachment of foreigners and Sikhs and a detail of the American Company. Flags were taken away and the parade dispersed.

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Inspector R. C. Airen of Central Registry, Police and Volunteers had no difficulty in dispersing a parade at North Szechuen and Soochow Road later in the afternoon.

Several motor cars on Szechuen Road were stripped of flags.

With a roar of crackers and a veritable explosion of Chinese flags, Shanghai went back to work yesterday, spontaneously and triumphant and in jubilant mood. Parading students flashed the news of the resignation of the three Peking officials—finally accepted as authentic when wired by the Legations Wednesday night—and in the various districts of the city the shop fronts which had remained shuttered for a solid week rattled open with the same dramatic, onward rolling clatter which marked their closing seven days before. As each shop opened the five-barred flag of the Republic swept out over the street from the second story and strings of snapping crackers dangled from verandah or bamboo pole, with the detonations of double-ended "bombs" punctuating the machine-gun like roll of the smaller fireworks. Incidentally the pyrotechnic end of the demonstration resulted in several calls for the Fire Brigade.

The shops of Nantao were first to open yesterday, the students parading through the Native City at an early hour. Chapei was next and practically every establishment had resumed everyday appearance by the middle of the forenoon. Many of the shops in the International Settlement, too, opened in the morning but the Nanking Road merchants and the greater proportion of the rest held out for a parade of students to give the final word. A general parade was not possible but a motor parade was arranged and took place shortly before two o'clock and as it passed down the Maloo China's most famous street took on again its old familiar look and the other thoroughfares followed suit. The merchants of the principal streets in the French Concession also waited for paraders and in consequence were the last to open, pulling down their shutters at about 2:30 o'clock.

Markets Normal Today

Fish is expected to arrive from Ningpo today and markets throughout the Settlement will then again be normal. There was no meat in the smaller markets, Hongkew or Town Hall markets yesterday except in the foreign sections but no difficulty is anticipated this morning as Chinese in charge of transporting meats from cold storage plants to the various markets will not be interfered with by agitators.

There were plenty of vegetables and fruits at all markets yesterday, market gardeners selling from baskets. All stalls plan to open today.

Strikers Return To Work

Striking employes of steamship and railway lines and some factories returned to work yesterday and the rest are expected to report for duty tomorrow. Steamers that have been held up two days were able to leave port and all trains on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Ningpo-Hangchow railways were running yesterday.

Employes of the Amos Bird Company and the electric power station, most of the workers at the cotton mills in Yangtszepoo and those of the Nanyang Brothers returned to work while but few strikers remain away from their duties in mills and factories across the river.

Half the employes of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works reported yesterday morning and then refused to work because they were not satisfied that the traitors had been dismissed.

Old Dock employes did not work yesterday but are expected to be on the job this morning.

Compositors on the Chinese newspapers planned to walk out yesterday morning had the shops not opened and employes at the Arsenal, at a meeting held late Wednesday night, decided on the same procedure. The resumption of trade by merchants of the Settlements and the City halted the strikes.

Laundrymen held a meeting at the Ningpo Guild yesterday morning and voted to end their strike. They decided that they will not do any washing in the future for Japanese subjects.

Arrest 20 In Murder Case

Detectives attached to the Gordon Road Station have arrested 20 Chinese in connection with the murder of Kwan Bei-kyeu, a retired Manchu official, who was beaten to death by a mob on Kiaochow Road Tuesday night.

Bubbling Well police have arrested a Chinese believed to have been a member of the crowd who assaulted the cook and coolie employed by Mr. Benbow Rowe. The assault took place on Great Western Road.

Hongkew detectives hope to arrest two or three Chinese who were in the mob that assaulted a Japanese sailor on Yaloo Road early yesterday morning. The Japanese was accused of poisoning wells in the neighborhood.

Two Men Of War Arrive

The French cruiser Destrees, Captain Herve in command and carrying 150 men, steamed up the river yesterday afternoon and anchored off the French Bund. The Destrees came from Hongkong and is en route to Japan ports and Vladivostok.

The British gunboat Gnat arrived in port yesterday and has taken the senior naval buoy occupied by the Bee until the latter gunboat moved alongside the Customs Jetty.

The Kiangsu Educational Association decided yesterday to invite all the schools in Shanghai to resume work at once. A circular was issued urging the importance of utilising the time left before summer to complete the examinations and the readjustments of the classes.

Over 500 students, members of the Students' Union, paraded the streets in Nantao yesterday morning. A large number of national flags were carried. On them were written the usual patriotic legends such as "Traitors are dismissed and students vindicated." "We thank the merchants and laborers for their sacrifice and support." "We wish the merchants prosperity" and "Please open your store in victory." The parade was headed by a brass band and for a while marched about in the French Concession to the greetings of the enthusiastic crowd.

Another body of students of the union paraded the Chapei streets in the afternoon. Detachment of foreign and Sikh police were hurried to the points of contact to prevent them from entering the Settlement.

Notes Of The Strike

Events of the past six days have again proved the value and efficiency of the Special Constables. On duty for long periods, at all hours of the night, they have done their work effectively and cheerfully.

In Louza, Central and Hongkew District—the troublesome areas—the Specials rendered such service as to demand the gratitude and unstinted praise of both the foreign and Chinese communities.

They were business like and systematic in their methods and successful in accomplishing a duty that was at times both disagreeable and dangerous.

Two laundrymen and one mafoo were convicted yesterday in the Mixed Court for intimidating others of their trade with the view of restraining them from following their lawful occupation. The laundrymen were sentenced to two weeks each of penal servitude while the mafoo drew two days.

The Merchants' Intelligence Society circulated handbills yesterday morning advising the worried populace that the Newspaper Association had received a bribe of $300,000 to circulate the unconfirmed news of the dismissal of the three traitors. The handbills urged merchants to keep their shops closed.

A Japanese subject on Haining Road refused to take a chance on losing 50 cases of apples he purchased in Chapei. A police detail escorted the fruit from Chapei to his home.

Late Wednesday night, French police arrested a Chinese circulating handbill's among the employes of the Arseral.

Chronicling the clash between police and the mob on Chekiang Road last week, the Japan Advertiser of June 7 narrates, as per Kokusai service: "Seven other foreign police were slightly injures, including Captain Barrett and special constables MacRay, Landers, Norman and Honglist." As regards this last, the report would seem to be greatly exaggerated.

Hsu Sends Apology To Peking Students For Their Detention

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 8.—President Hsu sent eight delegates to the students interned at the Government University last evening at nine o'clock and through them expressed his regrets and those of the Government for the arrest of the students last week, the manner in which they had been treated while under confinement and for the suppression of those of their activities which did not constitute a breach of the peace. At the same time Hsu requested the students to go back to their respective schools and to commit no excesses which might embarrass the Government. So this episode in the students' movement is now closed to the satisfaction of the students

Groups of students have been lecturing in the streets all day, this time observed but not molested by the police. The student lecturers were not, however, so numerous as early last week, nor were their speeches so radical as then. They are evidently awaiting the results of the interview that their delegation of four is to have with President Hsu tomorrow morning at the Presidential palace. This delegation is to submit the demands of the students to Hsu and take up with him the question of extricating the country from the dilemmas in which it has become entangled. After interviewing the President the four delegates will report to the Students' Council in the afternoon, and upon the results of the interview and the decision of the Council based upon them the future policy of the students will depend.

The teachers in the meantime have been active, and yesterday their association expelled the dean of the law department of the Government University from their association for the reason that he had been inactive and indifferent to the interests of the students ever since the movement started. Furthermore both the teachers and the students have expressed their dissatisfaction with the appointment of Hu Jen-juan as acting chancellor of the Government University, both groups stating that he must go.

Several newspapers here have joined the students' cause and are supporting the boycott by refusing to accept Japanese advertising matter. The leaders in this movement of the press are the Kuo Min Kung Pao and the Yu Hsin Jih Pao. Many others are expected to follow their example this week.

THE STRIKE IN ANHUI

(China Press Correspondence)

Hefeihsien, Anhui, June 8.—The two government schools of middle school grade in this city close today. They are well organised to carry on the anti-Japanese propaganda. There have been no disorders here as there are no Japanese living in the city. The mission schools will close in a couple ci weeks.

A few days ago the foreign Christian mission girls' school held its first commencement for middle or high school graduates. These are the first girls within a radius of a hundred miles to be graduated from a school of high school grade. There is not another school above the primary grade within this thickly populated and wealthy district. Dr. C. P. Wang of the University of Nanking delivered the main address at the commencement.

KAIFENG SCHOOLS CLOSE

(China Press Correspondence)

Kaifeng, Honan, June 10.—By vote of the Students' Union all the schools which struck two weeks ago have now closed and the students for the most part have gone to their homes. Examinations all had to be postponed till next session. Thus the future directors of the fate of their country have done what they could, even if it was of a negative quality.

Many rumors are afloat as to threats that were handed to the leaders if they persisted in agitating. It is reported that the local press is forbidden to report any news about the strike or the boycott, some even fearing a censorship of all letters. It is quite evident that for the present at least the powers that be have won out.

SHOPS OPEN IN NANKING

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, June 11.—Business as usual has been the order of the day, and to all outward appearances there has been no such thing as closed shops and strike Saturday. The most interesting news centers about Wang Kuei-ling the Commissioner of Police, who yesterday went and made his personal apologies to a small boy —a student in the Tsinan Institute.

It appears that the student in question was making a few purchases from one of the closed shops on Beh Men Chiao, when four policemen, well armed and with bayonets fixed, attacked the boy. He was able to get away, however, and with one of the policemen's number. When he returned to school, he told the president of the affair, and the latter immediately made his way to the Chief of Police office with the information that the boy had been wrongfully attacked, and what was of considerable more importance to Wang, that he was a Dutch subject. The Commissioner lost no time in seeking out the boy at the Java School and tendered his apologies, in the meantime discharging the four policemen who had attacked the boy so wantonly and had been so careless in the discharge of their duties as not first to inquire of the Chinese lad whether he was a native citizen or was entitled to enjoy extraterritoriality!

This afternoon the General—for Mr. Wang is also a general—made a visit to the university hospital to visit one of the university students who was arrested last week, and who after four or five days under prison care, had to be sent to the hospital for treatment.

The "tactful" way in which the Police Commissioner has handled the "desperate" students will not likely elicit many scrolls, dinners and photographs from the local populace.

Reception Is Given Mr. And Mrs. Stockton

A reception attended by about a hundred guests was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur at her residence at 124 Dixwell Road in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton, of the American School. A very pleasing program was given including piano selections by Miss Lamond, songs by Mr. Francis Gill, some humorous Uncle Remus readings by Miss Tuttle and piano numbers by Miss Louise Wilson.

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10.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on silver savings accounts.
11.—Interest at 5 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
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Royal Asiatic Society Elects Officers For Year

Dr. Stanley Named President By Annual Meeting Of Association's North China Branch

The annual meeting of members of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Society's lecture hall when reports for the past year were presented and passed and officers for the new year were elected.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Arthur Stanley, in the absence of Sir Everard Fraser, who was unable to attend. Dr. Stanley announced that Sir Everard's resignation had been accepted with regret owing to his leaving for home after six years' service as president of the Society.

The new officers elected are: President, Dr. Arthur Stanley; Vice-Presidents, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott and Dr. Samuel Couling; Curator, Dr. Stanley; Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayscough; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hynes; Editor of the Journal, Rev. Evan Morgan; Councillors, Messrs. H. E. V. Grosse, H. A. Wilden, G. Lanning, L. Lyall, Rev. A. P. Parker; Honorary Secretary, Rev. I. Mason.

The Librarian's report, given by Mrs. Ayscough, was as follows:

"During my absence in America Mrs. McGrath performed most ably the duties of Honorary Librarian and last year presented the annual report. In August, 1918, she left China for good and I beg to express, on behalf of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, deep appreciation for the services which she has rendered during the past six years.

"I have now the honor of presenting to the members the report from June, 1918, to date.

"A number of interesting publications; which are all reported under 'Library Accessions' have been acquired by gift and by purchase.

"During my absence it was decided that the rule which decrees that only works presented to the Library shall be reviewed in the Journal was made operative. Therefore, several important books which have been obtained by purchase, are not reviewed in the forthcoming Journal. A letter is being addressed to publishers in Europe and America informing them of the rules of the Society, and a certain number of specimen Journals are being forwarded in the hope that in future the presentations to the Library may be more numerous.

"Since the armistice various books, delayed in publication on account of the war, have appeared; notably Vols. II and III of 'The International Relations of the Chinese Empire' by H. B. Morse; the 2nd edition of Hillier's Pocket Dictionary, which has been edited by Messrs. Backhouse and Barton; and the 2nd edition of Prof. Giles' invaluable 'History of Chinese Pictorial Art.'

"A very fine catalog which has been presented is 'Chinese Pottery of the Han, T'ang, and Sung Dynasties,' issued by Parish-Watson and Co., Inc. The letterpress is excellent and the plates above praise. The result of the great interest taken in the West in Chinese art is that in the Metropolitan Centers of Europe and America one can see, in three hours, more example of Great Chinese Art than one can see in China in three years.

"An interesting table of meteorological observations has been received from an observatory at Chen Shan Nan Tung which has been newly established by a public spirited Chinese gentleman and which promises to do good work.

"Several important works have been obtained by purchase; notably 'The Ajanta Frescoes, being Reproductions in Color and Monochrome of Frescoes in Some of the Caves at Ajanta, after Copies taken in the Years 1909-1911' by Lady Herringham; 'The Beginnings of Buddhist Art' by Foucher; and the fine Japanese publication 'Reproductions of Chinese Sculptural Works of Art,' which has lately appeared.

"The most important new exchange is 'The New China Review' Edited by the Rev. Samuel Couling, M.A., an ex-Secretary of the N.C.B. R.A.S. which promises to fill a long felt want and which we are very glad to welcome.

"Several years ago the Librarian commenced to compile a classified index of articles in various Journals, but was interrupted by the exigencies of war work. During the last winter this work has been taken up by Mrs. Maurice Price who has completly indexed the 'Chinese Repository' and who has brought up to date the indices of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and the N.C.B. R.A.S. For this valuable work the thanks of the Society are due.

"It is hoped during the coming year to issue a new and more perfect class catalog of the books in the library. Members in Shanghai can always consult the card catalog in the library, but members who live in other places and who yearly use the library more and more are dependent upon the printed catalog, which appeared in 1908 and which is naturally completely out of date.

"Each year the number of members who use the library increases. A fact which is most gratifying, and which is most hopeful for Sinology. Now that the war is over it seems quite legitimate to hope that much time will be given to the study of Far Eastern affairs and that important works will appear.

"The last week has witnessed the manifestion of an extraordinary movement throughout China.

"Foreigners have been puzzled at the sudden homogenity of public opinion and at the silent force behind its expression, which gave it power. The lack of comprehension of the movements about them arise not so much from lack of intelligence as from lack of information. Locally the majority of foreigners have but a superficial knowledge of China and her politics—past and present—they therefore fail to comprehend perfectly logical developments. A careful perusal of the volumes on the shelves of the N.C.B. R.A.S. would help to provide the information needed, and in these days, when mutual understanding is so all important the foreign residents in the Far East would do well to avail themselves of the opportunities at their hand.

"It is hoped that authors and publishers will not forget the existence of a Society which was formed in 1857 and which has devoted itself to the furtherance of understanding between the East and West, and that the books which treat of Far Eastern subjects may, as a matter of course, be sent to the Society for review and for use in the library. The technical work in the library has been efficiently conducted by Mr. Wu and Mr. Chao."

The Treasurer's report was read by the Rev. I. Mason, the accounts showing a balance in hand of $585.46.

The report of the Curator, Dr. Stanley, was next given. Dr. Stanley said:

"The Museum collection has been satisfactorily maintained. The trouble entailed in caulking all the cracks and crevices in the cases, and not permitting any opening up between April 1 and October 31, has been repaid by absence of destruction by parasites and dust.

"The list of acquisitions presented show that interest in the Museum continues unabated notwithstanding the unsettled conditions that prevailed. The disturbed state of Fokien province, where the regular Museum collector has been working for some years has, however, rendered his collection less interesting than usual.

"A taxidermist is not now maintained throughout the year available for the public wanting birds and animals prepared and mounted. The Museum Collector now comes for a limited period during the winter months to overhaul the bird and mammal collections, and is then sometimes available for taxidermist work for the public. This latter work, in the past has had a detrimental effect on the Museum and is considered generally desirable for the Museum to discontinue the mounting of birds and other animals for the public. As a taxidermist unconnected with the Museum has been available of late no inconvenience to the public in this respect seems likely to result.

"The policy has been to maintain the Museum as a natural history museum almost exclusively, with a practical educational purpose. By means of descriptive labels in simple scientific language the main object is to stimulate an interest in and love of nature. The mere labelling of a specimen with its specific name of course has its special use and importance, particularly where special knowledge is available in respect to particular sections of the work but not necessary for exhibition to the public. Such collections are, where possible, kept for the use of specialists. For the public and especially for the young a general outlook on nature without unnecessary detail is vastly more interesting and educative.

"A visit to Weihaiwei during the past summer afforded an opportunity of roughly working out the natural history of the island—Liukungtao. Specimens of practically all the reptiles and amphibians were obtained of which the pretty little Argne Lizard (Eremias argus) and the extraordinarily beautiful Fire-bellied Toad (Bombinator orientalis) may be specially mentioned as particularly abundant. The moment of first finding the later species, which I have been trying for in China for many years, was the brightest spot on the year's nature study. Unfortunately this animal loses much of its beauty lying dead in spirit. I had hoped to show it alive but the last of 30 specimens brought to Shanghai succumbed a few days ago.

"From time to time suggestions are made for the establishment of a museum on a larger scale than the present, including an art section. Were a liberal endowment provided such a museum could probably be established and maintained commensurate with the size and importance of the place. Shanghai is, however, mainly a place of temporary sojourn even in the case of the Chinese population. Private collections are seldom left behind. Moreover, there is a considerable demand from abroad for Chinese works of art and archeology. The suggested museum would probably have to depend mainly on purchase for the acquisition of its exhibits. The endowment of the suggested museum would, therefore, have to be on an especially liberal scale.

"The Society's Museum may be regarded as a symbol of the effort to study practically Chinese subjects. Its purpose is not to collect and exhibit curiosities but rather to stimulate that divine curiosity which leads to knowledge and wisdom. It may be noted that the Society has by means of occasional meetings and lectures been able to maintain a keen interest in Chinese art."

Arthur Stanley,
Honorary Curator.

The Rev. Evan Morgan, reporting on the Society's Journal, stated that articles in plenty had been received for the publication, including travelers' accounts, accounts on local matters, natural history and on the commerce and agriculture of China and said that he felt sure the compilation would be read with interest.

The Rev. Issac Mason then gave the Honorary Secretary's report, as follows:

"The past session has been a quiet one, yet the good attendance at the public meetings, and the increase in membership indicate that the Society's activities are very well appreciated.

"Eight meetings of the Council have been held, at which the ordinary business of the Society has been transacted. Our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Hynd, having gone on leave, the Council conveyed to him the warm thanks of the Society for his valuable services during the past few years. Mr. A. C. Hynes kindly consented to accept the Treasurership for the unexpired porton of Mr. Hynd's term. Mr. Maybon also left for home during the session, and his genial presence and helpful counsel have been missed by his colleagues.

"We have to record with deep regret, the death of our honored Vice-President, Dr. Timothy Richard, in England on April 17. Dr. Richard has been a member of this Society for 25 years, and for 49 years has been connected with China where his honest efforts for the good of the Chinese have met with an appreciation such as few men have been privileged to see.

"Dr. J. C. Ferguson has been elected to honorary membership in consideration of his valuable services to the Society during many years, and we are sure that members will cordially approve this action.

"Six public meetings have been held during the session. The papers read and lectures given were as follows: 'The Land of Ararat' by Dr. G. M. Daniel, (Oct. 31); 'Touches of Life in China' by Dr. W. H. Hall, (Dec. 5); 'The Land of Peach Bloom' by Mr. C. Kliene, F.R.G.S., (Jan. 16); 'The Caucasus and its Peoples' by Mr. E. St. John Catchpool, (Feb. 13); 'The Chathams Islands' by J. Hugton Edgar, F.R.G.S., (March 20); 'A Local Biological Survey' by Mr. N. Bist Gee, M.A., (May 8).

"Two excellent exhibitions of paintings and drawings of China and Chinese by Mr. A. Jacovleff were given by the kindness of the artist, each lasting several days, and attracting a large number of visitors.

"The membership of the Society continues to increase. Forty-six new members have been elected during the year, subject to the approval of this meeting.

"There have been seven resignations, and deaths have been recorded as follows: A. H. White, J. Jackson, H. W. Brazier, K. G. Kring, J. Dyer Ball, G. M. H. Playfair and T. Richard.

"A number of other names have lapsed for various reasons: the present membership is 523, a net gain of 8 over last year.

"The financial position of the Society is good, enabling us to spend a little more liberally on the library and in equipment for the benefit of members and the public generally."

The Rev. A. P. Parker moved the passing of the report and accounts, Mr. G. Lanning seconding the motion. A vote of thanks to the officers was proposed by Dr. Couling and seconded by Miss Bowser and the election of the officers and Councillors for the new year was proposed by Mr. Mencarini and seconded by Mr. C. Noel Davis.

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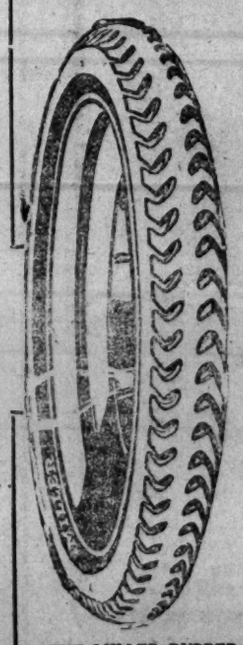

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AMERICAN DYE CONCERN HAS FORMAL OPENING

Company That Has Supplanted German Producers In U.S. Enters Chinese Markets

Marking the entrance into Chinese markets of America's greatest dye concern, an outgrowth of the war which has supplanted the German dye industry in America, the National Aniline and Chemical Company yesterday held the formal opening of its Shanghai establishment at 14 Canton Road. The offices and the Shanghai plant of the company are under the direction of Mr. F. W. Ashurst, who has been traveling representative of the company. The company's offices are on the third floor of the building at 14 Canton Road and the plant and laboratory occupy the top floor.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company is an American corporation with a capitalisation of $35,000,000 and it is said at present controls eighty percent of the American market. The company operates four factories at Buffalo, N.Y., Brooklyn, Wappingers Falls, N.Y., and at Marcus Hook, Delaware.

The Shanghai establishment, it is announced, is prepared to offer 200 colors to the Chinese markets and these have been declared to be equal to anything ever offered by German producers.

The equipment of the laboratory here has all been shipped from America and a full stock of intermediates for the production of dyes is to be carried here in Shanghai. In connection with the laboratory Mr. G. L. Richardson, a chemist of the Lowell, Mass., Textile School, who is one of the company's experts, is here to advise and serve users of the company's products.

The opening of the new offices was held from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock. Refreshments were served.

Race Club Charity Funds

The sum of $56,000, raised by the Shanghai Race Club at meetings held in the first half of the year, has been distributed among various war charities. In a letter to THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Chairman of the Race Club, thanks all who gave their generous support to the meetings. The funds have been distributed as follows:

King's Fund for the Disabled, (£5,000)	$25,844.80
Fund for Wounded Sikhs (Punjub Imperial Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000)	2,151.42
Siberian Front Hospitals	1,000.00
Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund	3,000.00
British Women's Work Association	3,000.00
Comforts for Mine Sweepers Fund (£505)	2,600.00
Sailors' War Orphans' Fund	2,600.00
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich (Lord Devonport's appeal, £388.9.2)	2,000.00
Shanghai wounded	2,000.00
Overseas Club Royal Flying Corps Convalescent Home, Shirley, Croydon	2,000.00
Officers' Families Fund	2,000.00
United Services Association	1,000.00
Union Jack Club	6,803.78
Total	$56,000.00

News Brevities

For stealing a ricsha from 9 Hankow Road and for returning from expulsion, a Chinese was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court.

* * *

The faculty of the Shanghai American School will be at home at 172a North Szechuen Road on Tuesday, June 24, from 4 to 6:30 p.m. in honor of Mrs. and Mrs. Stockton, Mr. Gill, Miss Russel and Miss Ashby.

* * *

The case against E. Gammeter, a Swiss, charged in the Mixed Court for an alleged assault on Mr. L. Ladow, manager of the Carlton Cafe, was withdrawn yesterday.

* * *

Surgeon Commander J. R. Muir, R. N., and Miss Muir arrived in Shanghai from Weihaiwei yesterday.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of the firm of Messrs. Harvie and Gibbon, Ltd., will be held at 38 Kiangse Road at 11:45 a.m. June 18 for the purpose of considering resolutions to liquidate the company and appoint liquidators.

PEKING CABINET PLANS TO DEAL WITH MONGOLIA

Funds Asked For By Ministry Of War To Send Troops To Be Provided

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 8.—Yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet took up the questions arising out of the disturbances along the Mongolian frontier and passed favorably upon the request of the Ministry of War and the General Staff for funds with which to mobilise and maintain an army along the frontiers of Mongolia. Minister of Finance Kung Hsin-chan was requested to raise the money required for their purpose without any delay. The Ministers then considered a memorandum from the Ministry of War setting forth the necessity of a strong expeditionary force to Outer Mongolia in view of the unsettled conditions existing there. This document explained that such an expedition should be despatched to the north at once, as the activities of Bolshevist agents in Outer Mongolia is developing more seriously for China from day to day. The Cabinet finally decided to appoint a commissioner of defense for the northern and western frontiers and that this official should look after all military matters connected with the unrest in Mongolia.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the suspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.)
Subscription List No. 123.

	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	36,665.31
Remitted to London	36,665.31
Received from Shanghai Race Club	$2,600.00
Previously acknowledged	69,688.85
	72,288.85
Remitted to London	72,287.85
	1.00
	£ s. d.
Rreviously acknowledged	14,629.18.0
Remitted to London	14,629.18.0

W. A. WILLIS,
For Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, June 11, 1919.

Men In German Mission Seek Soap, Women Candy

Enemy Envoys At Versailles Eagerly Buy Barbers' Stocks, While Companions Invest In Pastries And Confections---Warned To Keep In Bounds.

Versailles, May 1.—Germany's peace delegates passed the best part of their first day here blaspheming the weather, in common with other residents in this rainy, windy, chilly township.

The secondary preoccupation of most of them, from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau down, was the acquisition of soap. The barber shops near the three hotels where the Germans are quartered were emptied of their stocks of soap before noon.

In search of the precious substance a party of German newspaper correspondents strolled far afield. Their appearance excited adverse comment among the Versailles citizens, and, although the hostile display was limited to prolonged hissing and hooting, M. Houdaille, who has charge of the police arrangements, gave the indiscreet soap hunters a severe warning against roaming beyond the immediate surroundings of their billets.

Women Eager For Candy

The women members of the delegation, whose enemy origin is betrayed by the length of their skirts and the flat heels of their boots, invested heavily in cakes, candies and pastries at a confectioners near the Hotel des Reservoirs. They devored the long forbidden sweets with gurgles of glee. Among those keeping vigil over the newcomers there is little doubt they will be "all over the place" before long. All of them speak perfect French, and many know Paris of old and are eager to renew their acquaintance with it.

With Herr Max Warburg at his side, a French officer on the front seat and a French chauffeur driving, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau went for a brief automobile ride this afternoon.

Avoid Approaching Paris

He had a look from the outside at Trianon Palace, where the peace treaty will be handed to him, then took a spin along the wet roads in the vicinity of the town, scrupulously avoiding going in the direction of Paris. The rest of his day was devoted to conferences with his fellow delegates and to completing the organisation of various bureaus.

Seventeen German telegraphers keep the plenipotentiaries in constant communication with Berlin, while nineteen newspaper men, assisted by eight secretaries, are hard at work informing their readers in the Fatherland of the envoys' activities. Prof. Schuecking had a long talk with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau last evening about the League of Nations covenant, which he had been studying in detail since the morning.

That document, I fear, is far from meeting with Prof. Schuecking's unqualified approval, although, in its broader outlines, he finds it acceptable.

CampaignForMissions Yields Fifty Million

Drive Of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Like Former Effort Passes Quota

In the campaign carried out recently in the United States in connection with the Mission Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to raise $35,000,000, the efforts of the workers surpassed all expectations, as a total of $50,000,000 was raised, according to a cable message that was received in Shanghai yesterday. The campaign for this fund opened May 18 and closed May 25.

Later reports of the campaign that was conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, tell that the amount realised in this drive is even more than was stated in the first notices. In this campaign the aim was to raise $80,000,000 and it was at first stated that approximately $100,000,000 had been raised. The total from this drive has now mounted to $117,000,000, it was stated yesterday. The proceeds of the two drives are to be used in missionary work all over the world.

Scholarship Offered To Portuguese Boys

Association Will Defray Cost Of 5-Year University Course

A four to five years' scholarship of Mex. $300 annually for a course of study in law, medicine or civil engineering at Aurora University will be thrown open for competition to all Portuguese boys by the Associacao Promotora da Instruccao Superior des Portuguezes.

The Association announces that the scholarship will start from the year 1920 and is open to all Portuguese boys, irrespective of schools. The examination will be held at Aurora University on June 20 and 21 and candidates wishing to compete should send their applications in writing to the Association, care of the Shanghai Catholic Circle, 21 Nanzing Road, accompanied by a letter of consent from their parents or guardian and certificates of their schools and of birth or baptism.

PEKING REPRESENTATIVES TO REMAIN IN SESSION

Purpose Of Extending Sitting Is To Deal With Present Internal Situation

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 8.—The House of Representatives held a session yesterday afternoon and decided to extend the duration of the present session of the House for a period of two months in order to be in a position to deal with the diplomatic situation, the students' movement an the domestic peace problem.

The House had planned to summon the Premier and various members of the Cabinet to its sitting yesterday afternoon, but at the last minute none of these officials could be found. The members of the Club of 1919, who had desired to interpellate the Premier concerning the students' movement and the Shanghai peace conference, were much annoyed at his inability to appear and will summon him before the House again on Monday.

It is evident that the Cabinet feels that it has somehow made a muddle of things and hence is desirous of putting off explanations until it has some definite program promising satisfactory results. The civilian members of the Government have underestimated the strength of the students' movement and the militarists have overestimated their ability to suppress it and enforce their own viewpoint. Steps are being taken now to adapt the policy of the entire Government to the requirements of the situation, but nothing is being said until this new policy can be put to the test and made public.

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Murderous Turks Find Havens In German Cities

Talaat Pasha, Who Issued Order Causing Nearly A Million Armenians To Be Slain, Is In Retreat Near Potsdam

Berlin, April 29.—It seems strange that the Entente has entirely overlooked thus far the important matter of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the Armenian and Arab massacres. These modern Caligulas of a whole nation still remain at large.

Where are they? Is anybody worrying about them, or are we all accepting blindly those earlier reports that Enver, Djemal and Talaat had managed to escape somewhere, to Russia, Caucasia or Tibet?

We were told at the beginning that these Turks would figure at the end of a yardarm. Will the Entente representatives at the last have a moment to spare for carrying into effect this necessary piece of justice?

Near the Berlin Zoological Garden is a rather quiet hotel where, for instance, a person of rather Levantine appearance but smooth shaven lives and has his being. He is known to the hotel people as Osman Bey, sometimes also as Mehmed Bey.

Once upon a time former Ambassador Morgenthau knew him, to his great cost, as the redoubtable Bendri Bey, Chief of Police in Constantinople and later Prefect of Pera. This man was a member of the Committee of Union and Progress. He was known as one of the most ruthless and brutal of the Turkish authorities. In the treatment, or rather maltreatment, of deported Armenians, he distinguished himself particularly in company that made achievement of such distinction difficult.

In a little place near Potsdam exists quite an Ottoman colony, among whom may be recognised such formerly all-powerful Turks as Talaat Pasha, formerly Turkish Grand Vizier and signer of the famous order which cost nearly 1,000,000 Armenians their lives, not to speak of the endless sufferings which stood between life and its final exit.

With Talaat in Neubabelsberg may at times be found Ismael Hakki Pasha, Dr. Buheddin Shekir and Dr. Midhat. All these were directly and indirectly concerned in the Armenian massacres.

Enver Bey In Munich

At present they are all living in comparative ease and comfort. It is well known, or ought to be, that shortly before the great smash, Talaat came to Berlin and demanded 40,000,000 marks in gold, so that he might keep the Turkish Empire true to its Teutonic alliance. He got the 40,000,000 marks, but never gave any of it to the Turkish people. He reserved it all for his own use. Even the murderer of 1,000,000 persons must live in a certain amount of comfort.

In the lovely city of Munich, now upset by Bolshevism, lived until quite recently two men of Levantine origin. One of them was quite goodlooking, fair-haired and blue eyed. In the good old days in Constantinople he used to wear a pair of snappy mustaches, and his name was Enver Pasha. We do not know if he has yet cut off his mustache and still calls himself Enver, but he was until recently in Munich.

With him in Munich lives a Turk who used to wear a heavy black beard. He once said in Jerusalem to a representative of the United States, so it is rumored, that he did not fear a land so far away as America and would do unto the Jews and Arabs of Syria what he wished—which turned out to be plenty.

This person may have shaved off his whiskers. He and Enver may have changed their abode once more, but they will not, as yet, have moved far away from the heart of Germany.

Germany Murderer's Haven

Enver, it should be remembered, was chief instigator and believer in the efficacy of massacring away the Armenian nation. He was a believer in manufactured race minorities. Also, quite in passing, he amassed millions by getting hold of confiscated estates of departed Armenians. Also, he used to let a good part of the Turkish army do work on his private estates.

In short, Germany offers its hospitality to this whole gang of murderers and allows them to live quietly upon the proceeds of murder and graft.

Various reason for this course are assigned by people here. In general it is said the German Government is the same it was during the war in respect to impulses. It is said that two motives may be actuating the present officials. They believe that Talaat, Enver and Djemal may again have influence in Turkey, and therefore it is well to shield them. This belief would seem to argue near-insanity on the part of German bureaucracy.

More likely it is that too many officials now in the Government knew of and condoned the massacres of the Armenians. It would not be pleasant for these men to be faced up with the responsibility of a Pilate.

We do not yet know what orders von Wangenheim had at the time he refused to intervene effectually to stop the massacres. We do know that in the Foreign Office still sit bureaucrats of the time of von Wagenheim's Ambassadorship in Constantinople.

It is, indeed, a notable fact that the German people have not been informed to this day of the extent of the Armenian massacres. The average German will tell you he never heard what really happened.

Plainly somebody has a real interest in keeping knowledge of the Armenian horror from the Teutonic people.

Peking School Graduates 17 Chinese Women Doctors

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 7.—Since this afternoon China is richer by seventeen graduate women doctors, who have obtained their degree of M.D. from the North China Union Medical College for Women in Peking. These seventeen young Chinese women have completed the requirements of the five-year course at the college, preceded by two years work completed at some recognised college, and are now ready to enter upon a term of interneship either in one of the women's hospitals in Peking or elsewhere in North China. Two of the graduates will become internes in the Sleeper Davis Hospital for women which adjoins the Medical College here and is used as its laboratory.

This is the largest class so far graduated from the women's medical college since it was put upon its present basis as a Union mission institution years ago. The present junior class, however, (an entering class is accepted every other year) numbers over thirty students. Only nine women in all have been graduated from the college previously.

The Union Medical College for women is the direct outcome of medical work begun in China for women a dozen years ago by the Methodist Mission. The seventeen girls graduating today are the professional descendants of the first four women doctors in China who were prepared and sent to America for training by Miss Howe of the Methodist Mission in Kiukiang. Of these four pioneers, Dr. Mary Stone now practices at Kiukiang; Dr. Ida Kahn at Nanchang; Dr. Hu King-eng at Foochow; and Dr. Li Bi-ku in a town in Fukien province.

170 Women Doctors

In the whole of China it may be estimated that there are approximately one hundred and seventy women doctors of recognised standing. About one hundred have been graduated from the government medical school at Shanghai, now under the superintendence of Dr. Chang; about fifty have graduated from the Canton hospital and about twenty from smaller colleges in Peking and Soochow. There are some sixteen women doctors practising today in Peking, of whom eight are private practitioners and the rest are employed in the various women's hospitals of the Presbyterian Board, the Methodist and the Anglican Missions.

With the opening of the Rockefeller Foundation's Union Medical College on its new basis next autumn women will also be admitted to the course there. This college will not supersede so much as it will supplement the now existing work in the Union College for women by supplying advanced work in its special laboratories. Since the Rockefeller Foundation college demands the A.B. degree for entrance many women in parts of China where college training cannot easily be obtained will find it easier to come up to the women's college where they can get the last two years of college work in conjunction with their early medical training.

Women doctors in China become specialists in the common diseases of women and children. In the Sleeper Davis Hospital adjoining the North China Union Medical College students have an excellent opportunity to study women's diseases of all kinds. Many mission charity patients are brought in, some coming long distances with terrible diseases, of such kinds as only China, it seems, can provide. In the tubercular ward at the hospital I saw a poor women lying rigid on her side in bed, but with a pleasant smile lighting her drawn face as the foreign lady doctor came up. The sheet drawn back from her body disclosed limbs misshapen irrecognisably, the bone of one hip completely eaten away, while in other parts the bones passed through the rough unhealthy skin.

"Ordinarily," said the doctor, "we do not keep hopeless cases, but this woman walked and was carried fifteen miles to reach us. We will have to keep her here till the end. We can at least make her comfortable."

In another corner of the room was a tuberculous woman who had taken morphine to get rid of her pain. She had come to be cured of the habit.

"We always have at least one morphine patient here," said the doctor. "They pay their board in advance for one month and must agree to stay so long. It usually is found before then that some physical ailment has brought on the habit. By curing that we cure the patient of both."

Next to tuberculosis perhaps the most common sickness represented in the hospital were cases of tumor and other growths. Cancer is about as common among Chinese women as among foreign. Almost always the hospital also contains one insane patient, not kept there as in an asylum but for purposes of study into possible physical causes of her trouble.

Service On Sunday For American School

Regular Song Service To Be Given Over To Exercises For Graduating Class

The Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D. D., will deliver the Baccalaureate Address for the Shanghai American School class of 1919 on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the assembly room of the Palace Hotel. This will take the place of the regular meeting of the Song Service scheduled at this time. The following program will be given:

Musical Selection:
Praise Ye the Father ..... Gounod.
By High School Chorus.
Scripture Reading ...The Rev. C. H. Caldwell.
Prayer ..... The Rev. E. B. Ward.
Hymn .....
God of Our Fathers ..... Warren.
Sermon to the Class of 1919,
Shanghai American School.
The Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D.
Stabat Mater ..... Rossini.
Mr. F. W. Gill and High School Glee Club.

SILK CROP IS GOOD

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Kiangyin, June 9.—An unusually good crop of silkworms this season has put the people of this section in a peaceable frame of mind, though there is much interest in present political agitation on the part of students and the educated people. No shops have been closed as yet, but the local bank is limiting its payments of specie. Both the government and the mission high schools for boys have suspended lessons, the students remaining in school and studying privately.

The pupils of the mission girls' high school have proposed to the faculty that the regular lessons be suspended and the girls take instead a special course in first aid to the injured. The faculty have agreed quite readily, and a committee of students are consulting with the pupils of the Government girls' school about joining them in the movement. The mission high school principal is a graduate physician and with the assistance of the teachers will be able to give them a very interesting and possibly quite useful course. Perhaps this practical way of showing patriotism may be suggestive to other girls' schools in the section.

DR. DEWEY GIVES LECTURE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 8.—Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, delivered his first lecture at the Bureau of Education this morning. His subject was "The Democratic Development in America," and over 3,000 teachers and students crowded into the hall to hear him speak. Professor Dewey divided democracy into four branches, political, civil, social and economic, and outlined their relations towards one another and towards the people. He concluded by saying that President Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations had had its origin in the federal system of the United States.

The lecture, which was received with great enthusiasm and applause, will be continued on the 10th and concluded on the 12th.

Public School Cricket

Team C Loses To Team D

The second game of the Public School Cricket League was played yesterday at the school grounds between the above teams and resulted in a win for Team D by 16 runs and 2 wickets. Johansson, the Captain of Team D, proved the best player on the field, taking 6 wickets for only 6 runs and making a score of 18, not out. Remedios was the other bowler for Team D taking 4 wickets for 6 runs. Caccia was the other batter for Team D making 13 runs.

For the losers C. Morton proved the best batter, making a score of 7. The bowling went to Moosa and Madar, the former taking 3 wickets for 15 runs and the latter took 5 wickets for 16 runs. Goldman played well at wicket. Messrs. Gianque and Drake umpired the game and gave every satisfaction throughout.

The following are the full scores and analysis:

Team C

I. Jacob, b. Johansson	4
C. Morton, b. Johansson	7
L. Goldman (Capt.), b. Johansson	0
S. Moosa, c. Morton, b. Johansson	2
C. Sayka, b. Johansson	0
G. Jenssen, c. Milligan, b. Johansson	0
A. Nobleston, run out	0
A. Stanley, b. Remedios	0
I. Madar, b. Remedios	0
C. Seimsen, not out	0
I. Tagima, c. Slapitric, b. Remedios	0
Extras	6
Total	13

Bowling Analysis

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Remedios	4.2	6	2	3
Johansson	6	6	4	6
Milligan	1	3	0	0

Team D

G. Bell, b. Madar	0
R. Baxter, b. Moosa	1
A. Morton, b. Madar	0
Johansson (Capt.), not out	18
A. Remedios, c. Goldman, b. Madar	0
S. Caccia, c. Siemsen, b. Madar	13
J. Milligan, c. Jacob, b. Madar	1
E. Cooke, st. Goldman, b. Moosa	0
Shapitric, c. Nobleston, b. Moosa	0
Tuttelman, did not bat	0
Weinberg, did not bat	0
Extras	2
Total (for 9 wickets)	35

Bowling Analysis

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Madar	6	16	0	5
Moosa	5	15	1	3

Lawn Tennis Association

The final of the ladies' Singles Championship between Mrs. Brauns and Miss Coutts will be played at the Country Club at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Muki ..... Berger
2. Overture—Tancredi .... Rossini
3. Waltz—Venetian Song ..... Burcalossi
4. Selection—Reminiscenses of Scotland ..... Godfrey
5. (a) Song—The Last Waltz ..... Pinsuti
   (b) One Step—Peter Gink. Cobb
6. Selection—Going Up ..... Hirch

A. de Kryger,
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Liver Paste	Tuna Fish
Sandwich (Meat) Paste	Pickles (in jars)
Sardine Paste	

For dessert, you will enjoy these selected fruits from California, packed in glass jars:

Apricots	Pears
Cherries	Plums
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THE Chinese Benevolent Association

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the Drawing Date for One Week

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EMPRESS of RUSSIA - via Manila -	JUNE 27

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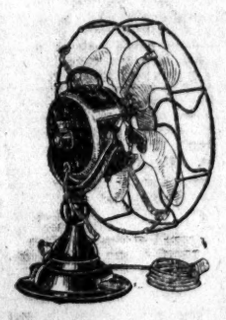

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Germans Still Believing Militarist Lies, Says Harden

Army Clan Has 'Neither Died Out Nor Fainted,' And It Convinces People Of 'Entente's Will To Annihilate'

By Maximilian Harden

Berlin, (via Copenhagen), April 22. —In Boston, after his first return from the Paris Conference, President Wilson praised the air-clearing power of faith with the miracle-working eloquence of his strong conviction, and, therefore, free from all yearning after idle applause.

The heart of mankind, he said, had first learned to believe in America since deeds followed words; since they saw that without a trace of self-seeking without striving for special advantages, it had, in a crusader spirit, thrown its men and its whole economic might into the cause of humanity; and had not, as many thought, remained far from the fight to do better business. Since then, as I interpret Mr. Wilson's words, there is a new faith in the Old World and humanity may again hope.

Germany Still Lacks Faith

In Germany the spring of new faith is not coming yet, and therein I see a fatal hindrance to a peace which would promise permanence, and with greater eloquence than is mine I should like to appeal to all men o. good will of the whole earth to se warm the air of the world atmosphere with the glow of their hearts as tc accelerate to the utmost the entry of this spring, which is not necessary to the Germans but is essential to the cosmos. Teach Germany to believe in humanity, otherwise Europe at least —perhaps the whole of the white world—will sink into night.

For me, one connecting link is lacking in the Boston speech. It is not the sight of the American performance that has convinced the peoples that they can be united with America but the will blooming forth from the depths out of the turmoil of the oppressed and the scorned, to believe in unselfish, wholehearted participation in the service of the noblest cause. Even before fortune's favorites, the privileged, have sensed this truth the poor—whose chivalry is manual labor daily in the uniform of the machinery cult—have felt that here is something new in our industrialised, capitalistic age and that out of this seed can grow a firm brotherhood of mankind, international of soul.

America's unprecedented performance was seen at the time in Germany too, but what was the result?

"Americans note that England and France are going to be beaten and are coming to their aid in order to save their billions loaned to Europe."

Thus spoke the court Government (who, laughable as it sounds to the informed, but provable by letters of both Wilhelms, by the speeches of state Ministers, swore to the end of the war that "Wilson had sold his soul to America's plutocracy"). Thus spoke the belied, deceived people.

I wrote at the time in protest against this view of America's action, pointing out that even after the defeat of England and France they wouldn't be bad debtors for creditors who could wait; that England's certificates of indebtedness would still be as good as the German war loan after victory, and that any nation which would throw away a heap of billions, let its men bleed, its women and children weep in order to run after an unpayable debt, must be as incredibly stupid as a man who would fit out and send out a North Polar expedition because he had heard some one had absconded to Franz Joseph Land with a thousand mark bill.

In vain. The will to believe was lacking in Germany.

It is still lacking today. The nation of Kant and Goethe was told so long, and the idea was suggested with such artful cunning, that all other nations were driven only by the motor of selfishness, greed and envy of Germany's power in generating industry, that, firstly, this legend was believed, and, secondly, one strove one's self to follow only the dictate of self-interest and see the pole star only in advantage.

A German proverb says, "One must howl with the wolves." If there are really wolves around, why then we will howl real loud—louder than the wolves.

Crown Of That Creation

One learned all too quickly that only performance counted, only what brought gain and interest. Prussianised, ever more to be Prussianised, Germany was regarded as the purpose and crown of world creation and performance. Private and national profit and interest grew tremendously, the soul became so poor that soon it no longer felt that it was starved and wilted and overcame its doubts with the comporting thought that the Briton was a shopkeeper, the American was a dollar hunter and France was nothing but a theater and place of amusement—and all consumed to the marrow with envy of Germany. The field was thus tilled for the formula regarding the will to annihilate, with which the militarists and then, without a change, the intellectuals covered the cost of the war.

Granting that the armistice was hard, yet its conditions proved that our enemies did not think of Germany's annihilation, even when it appeared attainable. The minority by earnest study has just realised this. The overwhelming majority credulously accepts what it is told by the militarists—who have neither died out nor fainted—namely, that we are not conquered, that we are unbeaten, that we were not forced to accept the armistice for fear of a military catastrophe but because victory was no longer obtainable and the enemy, finally come to his senses, has proffered a treaty on a basis of rights and duties and the fourteen points, which now, however, after we had voluntarily disarmed ourselves, the Entente dishonestly breaks, with America's tacit benediction. Thus the Entente's will to annihilate is proved by the militarists to public opinion.

In the classes dominated by Karl Marx and his doctrine this opinion simplified with the dictum that capitalism is the father of all earthly evils and everywhere, under different masks, just as it caused the war it now equally mischievously prevents a maintainable peace.

Wolves are round about, therefore one must howl. And one howls louder than ever against the Entente. Grimmer than ever, hope, deceived by America, grits its teeth.

Sweet-Platitudes'

No one yet knows except out of the confusion of press reports what conditions will be made at Versailles, yet not only in the speeches of Ministers greedy for applause but in the Easter egg filled with sweet platitudes which Herr Ebert, Emperor Wilhelm's real heir despite the fact that he was only a saddler, editor and innkeeper, flung to the country could one find the pledge, "We will only sign what brings about a just agreement on only the fourteen points (to be interpreted by us), but will sharply reject everything going beyond."

A government avoided by every creative spirit, supported only by the bayonets of its hirelings and sense of duty and the experience of the old bureaucracy; a government in which sit those who must share the blame for the war, which is not trusted by the members of its own party and whose power ends with the range of its machine-guns, daily fans the flames which itself has lighted.

Ugly Facts Kept Secret

It keeps secret documents regarding the genesis of the war; it does not tell how inconceivably much the nations on the other side have suffered as the result of the atrocious conduct of the war, of the occupation and ravage which now demand indemnity. It doesn't admonish the duty of atonement but feeds the nation's anger regarding the enemy's "treacherous annihilation plan." It welcomes the opportunity for turning aside popular feeling from the opposition.

Whoever signs a hard peace runs the risk of losing his office and fat perquisites. He who refuses such a peace and lays the burden of official rejection on the National Assembly appears to be energetic and has all the militarists on his side, and can perhaps hold for a little while longer with the hope of seeing at last the destroyed national unity strengthened again by community of anger.

Rather let all seek to bring about this unity, and with it the harmony of mankind by means of joy! Germany, whose wounds have covered her body like one sick with a plague, daily sees new boils breaking out. Her soldiers, in the open streets, in broad daylight, offer for sale goods stolen yesterday, diamonds and shoestrings.

Hungering, dancing, groaning, gambling, mutinous starving Germany, consciously slipping into the chaos of Bolshevism, must grow well, must not become an incurable sore for generations. In the heart of Europe the poison would creep through canals and mountain passes, later through oceans. Even the Gallic rage of Clemenceau must realise that, he whom once in a good and a bad sense I called the Prussian of all the Frenchmen under whose Celtic chieftain's skull then was the "Tiger's" tooth, but in whose breast beats a human heart.

If economic France can't breathe without ersatz for its coal fields destroyed by all too violent warriors we must furnish France sufficient ersatz, but desist from the plan to graft a piece of primal German land artifically onto France's body and force the Germans for fifteen years or longer to live under a foreign mastery. Provable and proven guilt we must atone for, if only to get rid of it, but don't try to make Germany atone beyond human strength; and even if it were right that Germany should replace or pay everything France and Belgium lost, by war, this right under our heaven is no longer realisable.

A nation which should be compelled to work for strangers for decades would be like a man inheriting a debtor's slavery by waiving all claims to justice.

The nation the fruits of whose labors shall increase Allied prosperity for an indefinite period will prefer idleness or an overturn of the old order.

Germany's people is accustoming itself to this chain of thought; its money has depreciated four-fifths; the first necessaries, raw materials, supplies of which are estimated at three billions, would now cost ten, and after such cost the manufactured product would no longer be able to compete in the markets of the world. The fields lack fertiliser, the peasants agricultural implements; the horse and cattle stalls are empty; Germany's world goes under.

This anxiety germinates the belief of a new sect that the communism of primitive Christianity will be restored since the old is consecrated to ruin. Since capitalism the world over equally pitiless, sates its lust, let it be rooted out. If we consummate it not on Asia's borders but in Germany the proletariat of all countries will follow and a world revolution will become a fact.

'Speak To This People'

Speak to this people, to the comrades of Wilson, not merely to those who govern or whom accident sends to Versailles. Utilise the form invented by Lenin, Trotsky and Co. with nobler contents and speak quickly—and so loud that you must be heard—to this people, misled and, yet capable of high deeds and at heart good. Tell it, not roughly, how its leaders have sinned and what it must therefore atone. Place before its eyes your duty and the need of the harm, but also the noble sense of your plans for a new world order and show it the not too distant day when the gate to the community of the reconciled will be opened.

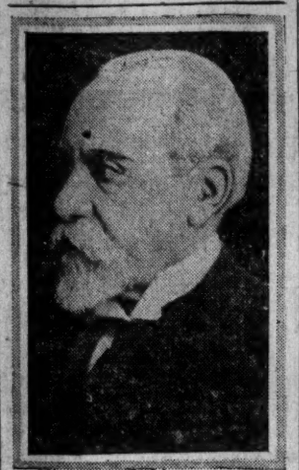
To talk of right and justice is easy, but it is hard often to transform words into deeds!

Tiffs, according to Wilson, can be done only by unprecedented unselfishness and cleanness of motives. Maintain these virtues yet once more in the greatest hour of trial. Let them guide the pen at the table on which Franklin wrote an unforgettable document and thereby compel Germany to believe in humanity.

Humanity was crucified by the madness and rage of dark brains but humanity was humanity, as the concept of the highest striving of spirits and hearts was also anointed to shine in a new light from the throne of the old Godship. Humanity is not dead, cannot die. Believe and she lives!

Don't soil the cradle of the League of Nations with ignoble wishes! See to it that for all, for sinners, too, there will be a new day guaranteeing the certainty of a new community of faith, whose dawn will see the resurrection of the immortal spirit of humanity.

The Swiss President



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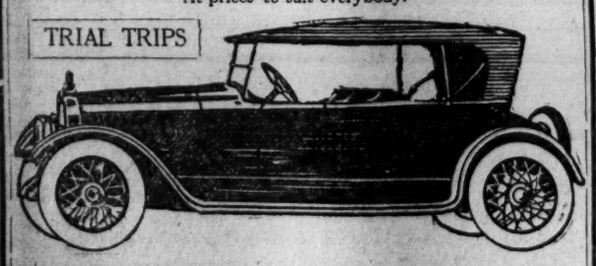

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